



## COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CIII No. 2664

FEBRUARY 6, 1948

## KNIGHT, FRANK &amp; RUTLEY

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COU

By Order of Executors.

NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE  
Convenient access by road and rail to London and Newmarket

93

The Residence (with Vacant Possession) is a Georgian replica of attractive appearance in mellowed brick, and stands on a light soil, facing south, approached by a drive with a lodge.

Hall, 5 reception rooms, 28 bed and dressing rooms, 7 bathrooms, domestic offices.

Main electricity and water.

Central heating.



Stabling and garage block.

Six good cottages.

Parklike pasture, arable and woodland with a long frontage to a main road.

In all about  
200 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE  
AT A LOW PRICE.

Sole Agents: Messrs.  
KNIGHT, FRANK AND  
RUTLEY (19,610).

## EAST HAMPSHIRE

46 miles from London. With electric train service in just over an hour



A mellowed red brick and tiled Residence set in beautiful grounds with a lake and surrounded by a park and woodland intersected by the River Wey.

Entrance hall, 5 reception rooms, 15 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' flat with bathroom. Excellent offices with 'Aga' cooker. Private electricity. Good water supply. Independent hot water.

Modern drainage. Central heating. Laundry.

Stabling for 6. Garage for 3.



Home Farm with attractive Farmhouse, picturesque old mill and 2 cottages.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 168 OR 166 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION (except one cottage).

Land Agents: Messrs. HILLARY & CO., 37, Lavant Street, Petersfield. Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (2956).

## BUCKS AND BEDS BORDERS

A Georgian Style Mansion and about 500 ACRES (in hand). Eminently suitable for Scholastic or Institutional purposes

The residence was erected in 1929, and stands in a well-timbered park 400 ft. up, facing south and west with fine views.

It is approached by a drive of over a mile in length with a double lodge at the north and south entrances.

Hall, 4 reception, games room, 12 principal and 15 servants' bedrooms, 12 bathrooms, offices.



Central heating—oil fed—thermostatically controlled.

Main electric light and power.

Telephone. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage.

Indoor swimming pool.

Squash racquets court, two hard tennis courts.

Fine range of modern hunter stabling.

Several men's rooms.

Garages. Dower and gardener's houses.

WOODLANDS OF ABOUT 300 ACRES, TWO LAKES. IN ALL ABOUT 500 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: Messrs. HUGH CUMBERLAND, LTD., Luton and Leighton Buzzard, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (31,693).

## SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

5 miles from Horsham, 1½ miles from station. Bus service passes drive

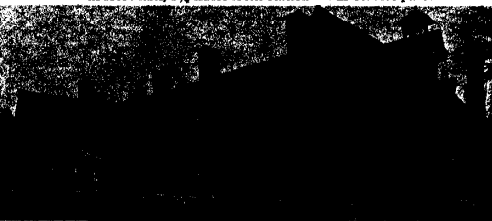
Suitable for use as a Racing Establishment.  
FINE OLD MANOR HOUSE

built of brick with lovely Horeham stone roof, dating in part from the 15th and 16th centuries.

Four reception, boudoir, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, offices with 'Aga'. Main electricity and water. Modern drainage. Central heating. Delightfully laid out garden.

Garage and stabling.

Two modern cottages.



Exceptionally fine model buildings (Attested T.T. Licence), the main block (nearing completion) built at considerable cost. Main water to buildings and many fields. Fertile grass, arable and woodland.

In all about

143 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. Or the manor, garage and stabling with 10 acres would be sold separately.

Vacant Possession.

Particulars from Messrs.  
KNIGHT, FRANK AND  
RUTLEY (49,647).



# JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1.

MAYFAIR 3316/7

CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

A CHARMING ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

Near NEWMARKET and MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK  
WAMILL HALL

Containing lounge hall, 2 reception, 12 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Modern conveniences, including main electricity, central heating. Attractive old-world courtyard, pleasure grounds and park. Modern cottage. Garage, stabling and cow-house.

In all some 19 ACRES  
Freehold and with  
Vacant Possession.

Auction (unless previously sold privately) at the Golden Lion Hotel, Newmarket, on Tuesday, May 4, 1948, at 3 p.m.  
Particulars: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Newmarket. Tel. 2225.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

LITTLE MORTON HOUSE  
CHARMING GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

COTTAGE.

Garden and land

22 ACRES

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold) at Northampton on February 25.  
Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Northampton.

OXFORDSHIRE

Between Oxford and Banbury.

FOR SALE, A VERY ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT  
LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

In excellent order, having been lately entirely redecorated.  
Hall and 8 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, well-arranged kitchen and offices.

Central heating. Main water. Electric light and power.  
Delightful gardens and paddock, garage, stabling and fine old tithe barn, the whole extending to about

3½ ACRES

JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street,  
London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7), and 30, Bridge  
Street, Northampton (Tel.: 2015/6).

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

In a favoured district and affording wide views over pleasant country.

A PARTICULARLY WELL PLANNED AND  
APPOINTED MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE

Entrance hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, 6 principal and secondary bedrooms (all fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, domestic offices, with maid's room.

Central heating. Main water and electricity.

Stabling for 8. Two garages.

Pleasant gardens, paddock.

ABOUT 4 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £15,000

Details of JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South  
Street, Chichester. Tel. 2443.

VALENCIA ISLAND, CO. KERRY

To Let from May 1 to October 1, 1948, or for longer term.

GENTLEMAN'S VERY ATTRACTIVE ISLAND  
HOME

Sheltered and comfortably furnished house standing in charming demesne with 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heating. Modern kitchen.

Electric light. Telephone.

Balling and sea bathing from private pier.

Staff available.

Apply: JACKSON-STOPS & McCABE, Cottage  
Green, Dublin. Tel. 77801/2.

DROMORE CASTLE,  
CO. LIMERICK

Limerick 11 miles. Adare 5 miles.

In centre of beautiful country.  
Commanding magnificent views over the surrounding countryside.

Three reception rooms, 6 main family bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 separate w.c.s., 11 other minor bedrooms, chapel, billiard room, modern kitchen (Aga cooker), cloakroom, parlour, scullery, etc.

MODERN CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM.  
TELEPHONE. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Excellent outbuildings.

Walled-in fruit and vegetable garden.

The area consists of 80 ACRES of woods with very valuable commercial timber, about 40 ACRES of lake and 80 ACRES of farm land. Small outgoings.

FREEHOLD

Full particulars from the Auctioneers:  
JACKSON-STOPS & McCABE, Cottage  
Green, Dublin. Tel. 77801/2.

NORTHANTS

CHARMING OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE



Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

GARAGE.

STABLING.

Garden with tennis court.

Orchard.

FREEHOLD £4,000

Joint Agents: Messrs. J. C. J. LEGG, Castilian Street, Northampton, and  
JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton.

GREYHORN 3121  
(3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

Renovated and ready for occupation.

WYE VALLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE

Half a mile from village and close to bus routes.  
In beautiful country adjoining a large private estate.



A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

with additions, recently refurbished, and comprising 7 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, etc., all on two floors.  
FITTED BASINS IN ALL BEDROOMS. OIL-FIRED CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY.

Stabling, garage and farmyard. Two cottages.

Gardens and grounds, pasture, wood and hedges.

FOR SALE WITH 6 OR 100 ACRES

All enquiries to WINKWORTH &amp; Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1 (Gros. 3121).

With Vacant Possession of Farm.

ANTICKS MANOR, NEAR WANTAGE

In the Downland country, close to a village with bus route.  
Dedent Junction about 11 miles. Oxford about 15 miles.



A MODERNISED COUNTRY HOUSE

Approached by carriage drive and containing 12 bedrooms, dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, hall and 3 reception rooms.  
MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. FITTED BASINS. CENTRAL HEATING.

Hunter and Racing Stable. Garage. Horse farm. Mill House and 7 cottages. Trout stream and Two Lakes, in all

270 ACRES. FOR SALE BY AUCTION

As a Whole or in Lots.

Auctioneers: WINKWORTH &amp; Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## PERTHSHIRE

### Stone-built Adam-style residence.

Standing in well-timbered park, high up facing south-west, 7 miles from a station.

Your pleasure rooms, 7 principal and 6 staff bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Central heating, electric light, gas, telephone, estate water supply, modern drainage. Stunning. Garages, lodge and cottages. Walled kitchen garden, woods, stable and pasture land.

**ABOUT 100 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.**  
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,785)

## COTSWOLDS

### 600 FEET UP WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS

The 12th-century residence has been modernised and is in a good state of preservation.

Three reception, 8 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Spring water supply. Garages, 4 cottages, 20 beautiful grounds. Park. Pastureland. In all nearly 90 ACRES. For Sale Freehold.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,787)

Maple 2771  
(10 lines)

## NORTH SUSSEX

Three Bridges 2½ miles; bus service passes gate.



The Residence stands in grounds of about 1½ Acres and is approached by a drive.

Three reception, 6 bedrooms (4 with bath), bathroom. Main electricity and drainage. On a well. Garages. Lawn. Kitchen garden, woodland. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD.**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,782)

## REIGATE DISTRICT

2 miles station. Close to bus route.

A CHARMING OLD HOUSE of Georgian origin recently redecorated and occupying a quiet situation approached from a lane.

Three reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Kitchen premises with "Eco" cooker. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Garage for 3 cars. Cowhouse, pigsties and other useful buildings.

First-rate cottages.

Attractive gardens and ground with large kitchen garden, two greenhouses, and a large paddock.

In all about 8 acres.

**PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000**

Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,130)

Telephone:

"Callerton, W. & Co., London.

Reading 4441  
Night 0825/3377

## NICHOLAS

(Established 1888)

1, STATION ROAD, READING: 4, ALBAN COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

By order of H. D. Skinner, Esq.

## TOUTLEY HALL, NEAR WOKINGHAM, BERKSHIRE

Conveniently placed near bus road and within a mile of Wokingham, with the excellent half-hourly service of electric trains to Waterloo, yet enjoying well-timbered surroundings. Reading 6 miles, London 25 miles.

### COMPRISING A DIGNIFIED COUNTRY HOUSE

Part Georgian, with few but spacious rooms. It has a lofty hall, a very fine drawing room, large dining room, study, compact domestic office with maid's sitting room, ornamental suite of double bedroom with dressing room (both have baths) and bathroom, 3 other principal bedrooms, a second bathroom, and 2 smaller bedrooms.

There is in addition the former north wing which has been entirely cut off and left unoccupied at £30 each, as a separate entity.



Illustrated particulars and order to view from Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

ALL MAIN SERVICES AND CENTRAL HEATING.

PICTURESQUE RANGE OF OUT-BUILDINGS, GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

Charming grounds with a considerable number of choice fruit trees and unique collection of flowering shrubs.

28½ ACRES in all, including meadowland and a small wood.

Freehold to be sold by Auction on February 12, 1948 (or by private treaty meanwhile).

44 ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

Regent 0911 (10 lines)  
Regent 2285

### SOMERSET

#### HISTORICAL STONE HOUSE

Near good coedies. Superb interior features. Hall, 5 sitting rooms (two 38 ft. x 19 ft. and 40 ft. x 18 ft.), 7-9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. All main services. Central heating. Small T.T. Cowhouse. Garages. Paddock. 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD £10,000.—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.22,202)

### CITY GENTLEMAN'S IDEAL COUNTRY HOME

Thirty-five minutes from Charing Cross and London Bridge by fast train. 600 ft. above sea level. Southern aspect, panoramic views for 30 miles. Near bus service.

The Residence is in beautiful order. Three sitting rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 servant's rooms, 5 bathrooms. Main electricity and power. Co.'s water. Excellent cottage. Garages. Beautiful park, woodland, orchard and gardens. In all 40 ACRES.—Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.20,796)

### DORSET

#### GENTLEMAN'S FARM OF NEARLY 27 ACRES

Three cottages, first-rate buildings, including certified school for 24. Main residence of most attractive appearance, containing 3 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity and power. Radiators. EARLY VACANT POSSESSION. Live and dead stock can be acquired.—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.22,204)

### LONDON 44 MILES

Suitable alike as a private house, hotel, country club or school. A lovely and faithful reproduction of a

#### 17TH-CENTURY HOUSE

created of old materials, including fine beams and panelling. Lounge hall, reception rooms, 16 bedrooms, 9 bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light. Garages, stabling. Two fine, large, formal oaks, fern, daisy, lily, and swimming pool. 20 ACRES. Lake. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD** or might be Let Unfurnished.—Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.21,271)

### BUCKS

Between Beaconsfield and High Wycombe.

#### SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER 200 YEARS OLD

In a secluded garden, bordered by a stream. Two sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main services. Partial central heating. Garages. ABOUT 5 ACRES. PRICE £2,800 FREEHOLD.—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.22,200)

### SUFFOLK BORDERS

#### GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

In small park. Outside lovely old village, amidst rural surroundings, but having excellent bus service. Southern aspect. Well-timbered grounds and park. Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 9 bedrooms (baths), 3 bathrooms. Main electricity and power. Central heating. Cottage, garage and stabling. ABOUT 30 ACRES.—Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.22,214)

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1  
(Ruston 7000)

## MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1  
(Regent 6025)

Only 9 miles from the West End.

### ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX

Occupying a convenient situation within easy reach of City and West End on edge of the Green Belt.

#### "RIDGEMOUNT," 28, THE RIDGEWAY

A superb property with every modern convenience.

Standing in its own delightful grounds of 4½ ACRES and containing 7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 3 bathrooms, sun loggia, pair of cottages, double garage.

All main services. Radiators in all rooms.

Charming grounds with large lawn, flower beds and borders, hard tennis court, ornamental pool, rose garden and pergola, fruit trees, greenhouses, etc.

#### LEASEHOLD

For Sale by Auction in the early Spring (unless sold privately beforehand).

Auctioneers: MAPLE & Co., Ltd., 5, Grafton Street, London, W.1.





# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 2222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Solentnet, Piccy, London"



By direction of the Trustees and Administrators of the estate of Lt.-Col. C. H. Villiers, G.V.O., dead.

## BERKSHIRE

Under ½ mile from Wokingham Station. London 1 hour.

An unusually interesting and improving

### FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, "FOLLY COURT,"

#### WOKINGHAM

Comprising well-planned residence with 9 principal and 4 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

LODGE. GARAGES. STABLING. FARMERY.



Valuable accommodation land.

Two cottages, wood and farm lands.

#### EXTENSIVE ROAD FRONTAGES.

Important deposits of brick earth, in all

25½ ACRES

Possession of residence and lodge.

For Sale by Auction at the Great Western Hotel, Reading, on Wednesday, February 25, 1948, as a whole or in 15 lots, at 3 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. ATTENBOROUGH, 15, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, and Messrs. LEONARD TUBBS & CO., 39 and 41, New Broad Street, E.C.2.

Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

## SURREY

400 feet up amid beautiful country, 3½ miles Godalming.

### FOR SALE AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE



#### THIS CHARMING RESIDENCE

with southern aspect and lovely views. Very fine suite of reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.

Central heating.

Garage, stabling, cottage.

Fascinating gardens, beautiful woodlands and shrubbery, spacious lawn, kitchen garden, and meadowland.

In all ABOUT 26 ACRES

Apply Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.33,442)

## SUSSEX COAST, NEAR BOGNOR REGIS

### "INNERWYKE MANOR," FELPHAM

Freehold residential property comprising well preserved FARMHOUSE OF CHARACTER. Interior modernised and lavishly equipped without detracting from the old-world charm. Hall, 3 reception, billiards room, conservatory, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and compact offices.



All public services. Main drainage.

Cottage, Garage, Outbuildings. Delightful brick and flint walled-in gardens with attractive features, kitchen garden and paddock.

In all nearly 8½ ACRES

With Vacant Possession.

For Sale by Auction on Wednesday, April 7th, at the Dolphin & Anchor Hotel, Chichester, at 3 p.m.

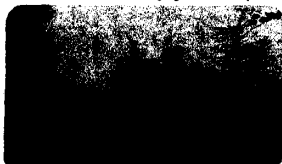
Solicitors: Messrs. ALEXANDER RUBENS & CO., Portland House, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.2. Particulars from the Auctioneers:

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

## SURREY

Half a mile Walton-on-Thames Station (Waterloo 25 mins.).

On high ground with open views.



#### FINE STAFFLY RESIDENCE

Suitable for Private Residence, Nursing Home, Hotel, or School.

Ten bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices. Garages, outbuildings, cottage with three beds.

Heated squash court, 2 grass tennis courts, bathing pool, orchard, etc., in all

4 ACRES

FREEHOLD £15,000

Possession May. Might be sold as going concern.

Joint Agents: J. E. PURDIE & SON, Temple Market Chambers, Wateridge, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.34,441)

## SURREY, LIMPFIELD

Fine situation close to common and golf. Magnificent views.

### A CHARMING WELL APPOINTED RESIDENCE

In admirable order.

Hall, 3 fine reception rooms, billiards room, 10 bed and dressing, 3 bathrooms, and complete offices.

Central heating.

Cu.'s services.

Cottage, garage, stabling.

Delightful grounds in all about 4 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.32,544)



## HERTS, NEAR KINGS LANGLEY

Over 200 ft. up.

Rural position with river and countryside views, near the Chilterns.

### "RIVERSIDE," HUNTON BRIDGE

Picturesque old-world residence, modernised glassed approach, fine out-dressed hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, compact offices. TWO COTTAGES. GARAGES. Greenhouse, etc. Perfectly lovely water-side pleasure, kitchen garden, orchard and meadow, in all about 3½ ACRES. Vacant possession except one cottage.

For Sale by Auction on Wednesday, March 2, 1948, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. P. B. DRASHIER & CO., 9, Cophall Avenue, London, E.C.2.

Particulars from the Auctioneers:

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.



## CHANNEL ISLANDS

Jersey, ½ mile St. Lawrence.

### TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS

Beautifully appointed residence in superb position with excellent views.

Four reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and offices.

Central heating.

Main services.

GARAGE.

EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.

Cook and gardener will remain.

Rent on application.



Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.35,349)

Regent  
2484

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

280, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

## SOUTH HANTS.

*Splendidly situated within convenient reach of Southampton and only a short distance from the New Forest.*  
**AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE**  
In a quiet position and having well-planned accommodation.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, drawing room, 2 bathrooms.

Company's water, electricity and gas.  
Double garage, stabling, workshop, etc.  
Attractive matured garden with lawns, flower beds and borders, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, in all

## ABOUT 4 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, ONLY £7,000

VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,900)

## VIRGINIA WATER

Occupying a delightful position in one lovely district and about a mile from the station

## TO BE LET FURNISHED

## A CHARMING MODERN HOUSE

Containing hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms

Company's electricity and water

## Garage for 2 cars.

Delightful gardens well shaded by fruit trees and laid out with lawns, flower beds and borders, kitchen garden, etc.

## RENT 14 QNS. PER WEEK

AVAILABLE MAY 1st FOR ONE YEAR OR

LONGER BY ARRANGEMENT

Sole Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above.

## EAST DEVON

In a splendid position some 350 feet above sea level with due south aspect. Within easy reach of Exeter.

**A Delightful Residence of the Georgian Period**



Hall, 3 reception, billiards room, 12 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Own electricity. Excellent water supply. Central heating.

## Stabling for 5. Garage.

Well laid out garden with lawns, tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, viney, peach house, etc., the whole extending to

## ABOUT 5 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,900)

## 14 MILES SOUTH OF TOWN

Occupying a quiet position well away from traffic but only a few minutes from station and a first-class shopping centre.

## A UNIQUE PROPERTY

comprising the central of three houses, converted from an old long two-story house by an architect.

## IN SPLENDID ORDER AND EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE IN EVERY WAY

Hall, 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

## Main Services. Garage.

Small well-laid-out garden with lawns, flower beds and borders, fruit trees, etc.

## FREEHOLD ONLY £5,250. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Inspected by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, OSBORN AND MERCER, as above. (18,922)

## NORTHANTS

Delightfully situated in the centre of the Pkilling country.

**AN ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE DATED 1739**

**ADJOINING AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE**

Three reception rooms, 11-12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

## Main electricity and drainage. Stabling.

## Five cottages (two with possession).

**CHARMING LAKE OF ABOUT 2 ACRES**

Well-thimbered matured gardens, kitchen garden, grassland, etc., in all

## ABOUT 36 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,981)

8, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR

Grosvor  
1028-33SURREY—SUSSEX  
BORDERS

Towards East Oriented on rising ground commanding lovely views to Ashdown Forest. 1 mile station, on bus route, under 30 miles London.

## DISTINCTIVE HOUSE OF CHARM AND CHARACTER

beautifully appointed and in factitious order. Repplete with every modern amenity, decorations in perfect taste.

Nine bed and dressing rooms, 3 bedrooms, lounge-hall, 3 reception rooms, compact office. Complete central heating. Main electricity and water. Aga cooker. Large garage, chauffeur's flat, lodge.

Delightful informal gardens, hard tennis court, partly walled kitchen garden, and land. In all about 35 ACRES

FREEHOLD £18,000. Open to offer.

Quick sale wanted.

Confidently recommended by the Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above

## F. L. MERCER &amp; CO.

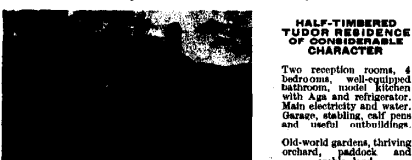
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

## PERIOD GEM ON SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

PRACTICALLY SURROUNDED BY CROWN LAND

Between Holey and East Oriented. 20 miles south of London.

HALF-TIMBERED  
TUDOR RESIDENCE  
OF CONSIDERABLE  
CHARACTER

Two reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, well-equipped kitchen, useful kitchen with Aga and refrigerator. Main electricity and water. Garage, stabling, calf pens and useful outbuildings.

Old-world gardens, thriving orchard, paddock and arable land.

FOR SALE WITH 16 ACRES. OWNER GOING ABROAD

Agents: F. L. MERCER &amp; CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel. Reg. 2481.

## FINE SITUATION ON THE SUSSEX HIGHLANDS.

WITHIN 12 MILES OF EASTBOURNE, LEWES AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Commanding fine views. Secluded but easily accessible.

DELIGHTFUL  
COUNTRY HOUSE  
APPROXIMATELY  
A DRIVE

Recently redone and in excellent condition. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 staff bedrooms. Central heating throughout. Main electricity and power. Company's water. Entrance lodge. Gardeners' cottage. Garage and stabling accommodation. Barn and farm buildings. Well-thimbered garden and grounds, woodland and pasture.

16 ACRES. PRICE ASKED FREEHOLD £17,000

supervision. Agents: F. L. MERCER &amp; CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel. Reg. 2481.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.3

## BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY

Kensington  
0128-3

**ISLE OF WIGHT**  
Attractive Small Holding, 12 acres, with stream.

**PICTURESQUE 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE**

3 rec., 5 bed, bath, h. & c. All main services. Cowhouse, 1000 lbs. Good outbuildings. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. FREEHOLD ONLY £4,500

**SUSSEX, NEAR EASTBOURNE**  
Gentleman's Dairy Farm around 200 acres.

**PICTURESQUE TUDOR RESIDENCE**  
3 rec., 5 bed, bath, Baldr's house. Very big building. Main water. Elec. Fencing on the estate. Shooting. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD

**GLOUCESTER**  
Noted Dairy and Mixed Farm around 140 ACRES

Half pasture, half deep loam highly productive arable. Ring fence. Level.

**ROOFTOP STONE-BUILT FARMHOUSE**  
Excellent buildings to T.T. standard. A first-class farm in every detail. FREEHOLD. POSSESSION

**WILTS. EASY BEACH BRISTOL**  
Valuable Licensed Dairy Farm. 100 ACRES. Attractive modernised

**FREEHOLD. POSSESSION**  
Main water. Elec. available. Modern drainage. Excellent buildings. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD

**DEVON. JUST OFFERED**  
Quick inspection advised. Excellent Dairy and Mixed Farm.

140 ACRES

Mostly pasture. Good farmhouse, 5 beds. Excellent buildings. Suitable Accredited land, 1000 lbs.

**FREEHOLD ONLY £6,500**

**ESSEX. GEORGIAN STYLED RESIDENCE**  
4 rec., 8 bed, bath (h. & c.), main water, c/s. etc. Modern drainage. Range of Farm-

**FREEHOLD. POSSESSION**  
80 ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,000

**ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE THE SWEETEST LITTLE PARADISE**

brick-built, lime-washed, under thatched roof.

Restored and modernised under architect's supervision.

Bold oak beams. Open fireplace, leaded windows.

Two reception, excellent domestic offices. Electric cooker. Three bed, bath, main electricity. Co's water. Septic tank drainage. Fretty garden. 21/2 acres. 14 miles village, 10 miles Oxford and Thames, 14 Aylesbury. Vacant Possession.

Freehold only £2,250. A beautiful bargain!



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LONDON, W.1

# CURTIS & HENSON

Greenover 2121 (8 lines)  
Established 1875

SURREY, NEAR GUILDFORD. SURROUNDED BY NATIONAL TRUST LAND

Magnificent site. Facing south. Wide and distant views.

PERFECT GEORGIAN HOUSE LUXURIOUSLY  
EQUIPPED.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, WATER  
AND GAS.



Eleven bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, lounge, 3 reception  
rooms.

Good cottage and flat, each with bath.

Garage for 4 cars.

Delightful gardens, walled kitchen garden, pasture and  
arable land.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH 40 ACRES

Recommended by Owner's Agents: CURTIS & HENSON.

## EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS

36, BERKELEY STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

Mayfair 0016 (8 lines)

### NORTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Near the village and station. Fast train service to London, 6 miles away.

GEORGIAN HOUSE WITH EASILY MANAGED SMALL ESTATE



Dining room, double drawing  
room, library, 8 other  
reception rooms, 7 principal  
bedrooms, dressing rooms  
and sundry secondary bed-  
rooms, 6 bathrooms—all on  
two floors.

FINE CARVING AND  
PANELLING.

Companies' services and  
central heating.

Delightful grounds include two big lakes, very extensive outbuildings, greenhouses, etc.

FOR SALE WITH 30 ACRES FREEHOLD £15,000

Fishing. Hunting. Golf.

### ABOUT 25 MILES WEST OF LONDON

"PERIOD" HOUSE OF THE FUTURE WITH 43 ACRES

This architectural showplace extends on two floors only to—

Spacious hall, 8 reception  
rooms, 12 bedrooms, 7 bath-  
rooms, nursery suite.

Garage for 3 cars with  
cottage attached.

Central heating. Loaded  
casement windows. Linnen-  
fold panelling. Low window  
seats. Controlled radiators.



Pleasant gardens with lawns and paved terrace, tennis court, squash court, walled  
kitchen garden.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Central  
93448/7

## FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799  
AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.  
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Telegrams:  
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### BERKSHIRE

Newbury about 3 miles.

THE IMPORTANT COUNTRY SEAT

### BENHAM PARK

Fine suite of entertaining rooms, 26 principal  
and secondary bedrooms, 7 bathrooms.

Ample staff accommodation

GARAGES. STABLING.

EIGHT COTTAGES.



Pleasure and kitchen gardens.

Well-timbered parklands with lake.

In all about 200 ACRES (or smaller area  
suitable)

TO BE LET

Unfurnished ON LEASE for a 21 year term.

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HARROW, FINCH  
and DEACONSFIELD

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28, LOWNDSE STREET, S.W.1. SO.ams 0436 (8 lines)

CHALFONT ST. PETER  
and RICKMARESWORTH

### SURREY—SUSSEX—KENT BORDERS

Especially situated in open country yet only 5 minutes station.

#### FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Planned mainly on one floor

Two reception (oak panelling), 5-6 bedrooms, bathroom,  
sun lodge.

Central heating. Garage. Gardens.

REASONABLE PRICE FREEHOLD.

OFFERED WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Additional gardens and tennis court may be purchased.

Owner's Agents as above. (R.220)

### IN THE HEART OF BEAUTIFUL BUCKS

Magnificent outlook over valley and farmland, 10 mins. station

#### DELIGHTFUL MODERN COTTAGE IN

#### MULTI-COLOURED BRICK

Loaded light polished pine floors, and many other features.

Hall, cloak, 2 reception, 2 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main services. Garage.

Terraced gardens of 1/2 ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,200

Recommended by the Owner's Agents. (R.125)







Telegramme  
"Wood, Agents, Woods,  
London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6841  
(10 lines)

SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SCHOOL, TRAINING COLLEGE, INSTITUTE, ETC.  
**APETHORPE HALL, NEAR PETERBOROUGH, NORTHANTS**  
*Station 2 miles, Oundle 6 miles, London 90 miles.*

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL MANSIONS IN THE COUNTRY dating from the period of Henry VI, stone built, arranged around inner and outer quadrangles enclosing well-kept lawns.

Large suite of state rooms richly decorated and including panelled banquet hall, 40 bed and dressing rooms, 12 bathrooms, long gallery 115 ft. x 20 ft. 9 in., and complete domestic offices, lift, etc.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. ESTATE WATER SUPPLY.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

Further particulars of Messrs. FISHER & CO., Land Agents, Market Harborough, or JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

## OUTSKIRTS OF ST. ALBANS

One mile from station, shops and cultural. Secluded, yet buses pass the gate.



### A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN BRICK AND HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE

Exceptionally roomy and easily run. Hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, large playroom, bathroom. All main services. Garage. Excellent garden with hard and soft fruits, about ONE ACRE

PRICE £25,000.

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

END OF WARREN, 1900 Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (42,014)



## SOMERSET

Between Glastonbury and Bridgwater Bay, in a pleasant village at the foot of the Fildes Hills.

### CHARMING SMALL STONE TUDOR MANOR HOUSE

On bus route. Five bed and dressing rooms, 3-4 reception, bath. All main services. Garage, stabling and useful outbuildings. Easily maintained and productive gardens with fruit.

### EARLY POSSESSION. FREEHOLD

Recommended by the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (70,185)

## GARELOCH

### BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE

Overlooking the Gardens and accessible to Glasgow.

Three reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' accommodation. Electric light. Central heating. Modern house for gardeners. Entrance lodge. Garage. Grounds of 4 ACRES

Full particulars from WALKER FRASER & STEELE, Glasgow and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (85,144)

The well-known gardens are not expensive to maintain, and include swimming pool, hard tennis court, 2 walled kitchen gardens, and range of glass, all in good order. Two cottages chauffeur's flat, range of stables, and heated garage.

The surrounding parkland is generally level and suitable for playing fields, and the estate comprises in all about 150 ACRES

## FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

## SURREY—SUSSEX BORDERS

Just across passes the gate. Near electric main line stations.



### AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY PROPERTY

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (3 with bath and e.r.) and dressing room, bath.

Main electricity, water and drainage. Garage.

Kitchen garden, woodland. 1½ ACRES

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION £7,750

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (33,147)

SALISBURY  
(Tel. 2491)

# WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD  
& ROMSEY

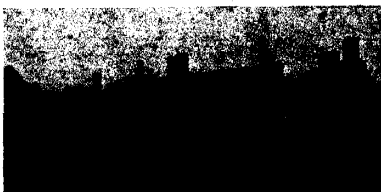
## 6 MILES FROM WINCHESTER, HANTS

4 miles from Sharnford Station, 4 from Bishop's Walkham, 11 from Petersfield, 58 from London.

## FINE ELIZABETHAN-STYLE MANSION

OF BRICK CONSTRUCTION WITH STONE MULLION WINDOWS AND TILED ROOF, STANDING SOME 400 FT. UP IN A FINELY TIMBERED PARK.

VESTIBULE, 6 RECEPTION ROOMS, DOMESTIC OFFICES, 22 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, 9 BATHROOMS, CHAPEL 48 FT. x 18 FT.



LONGWOOD HOUSE

ELECTRICITY FROM PRIVATE PLANT. ESTATE WATER SUPPLY. THE PROPERTY, THE INTERIOR OF WHICH IS IN NEED OF REPAIR AND REDECORATION, IS VERY SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES.

UP TO 50 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

## NORMAN WILCOX

AUCTIONEER AND VALUER

### MILL HOUSE, EAST RUNTON, NORFOLK CHARMING OLD-WORLD COUNTRY HOUSE

Containing hall entrance, lounge, dining room, study, 4 double bedrooms, 2 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and cloakroom, servants' quarters, kitchen.

Break and the stables, pigeon loft, foot house, granary.

Chauffeur's cottage with garage, and another garage for 2 cars.

Lawns, tennis court, kitchen and paddock.

PRICE £25,000

### MAYFIELD LODGE, HALESWORTH, SUFFOLK

#### CHARMING DETACHED RESIDENCE

Standing in its own grounds containing hall entrance, lounge dining room, study, kitchen, 4 double bedrooms.

Break and the garage, bird aviary, conservatory, paddock.

APPROXIMATELY 4 ACRES IN ALL

PRICE £8,000

61a, London Street, Norwich (Tel. 23278). Also at Upper Oldland Street, Bury, and at A. W. Bell, 12, Queen Street, Norwich.

Reg.  
1775

## DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE

Tel.  
675/6

STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Estate of the Rev. T. Aldin-Smeeth, deceased.

### COTSWOLDS

Facing south with pretty views of Monkhampton and Radborough Commons. Two miles from Stroud (O.W.R. Station, London 3 hours), 12 miles from Cirencester and Gloucester and 18 miles from Cheltenham.

#### The Lawn, Woodchester.

A charming

Georgian Residence

Containing 14 reception

rooms, cloakroom, domestic

offices with ideal boiler and

central heating boiler, 3

bedrooms and bathroom on

first floor, 7 bedrooms on

second floor.

Well-matured pleasure

grounds sheltered by belt

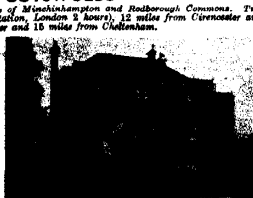
of woodland. Laid. Park-

like pasture land and

outstanding.

TWO COTTAGES.

GARAGE AND STABLES



TOTAL AREA 7½ ACRES

Part of the property is let and produces a gross rental of £135 per annum. The major portion is available with VACANT POSSESSION.

Auction sale on February 27, unless previously sold.

## BOURNEMOUTH

WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I., F.A.I.  
 R. STODART FOX, F.R.I., F.A.I.  
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LAND AGENTS  
 BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

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 BRIGHTON:  
 J. W. STUBBS. A. KILBINGTON.

## DORSET

*Of special appeal to the garden lover and those requiring the almost perfect and attractive property on the market at the present time.*

2 miles from a good Golf Course, within a short motor run of Bournemouth.

### CHOICE SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

unique in character and possessing every modern comfort and convenience with PICTURESQUE NORFOLK REED THATCHED HOUSE

containing

4 bedrooms (all fitted basins h. and c.), bathroom, oak-panelled entrance hall and dining room, delightful lounge measuring 34 ft. by 17 ft. 6 ins., loggia, kitchen and complete offices.



Complete electricity and power, gas and water. Central heating. Telephone. Gardener's cottage. Garage, workshop, greenhouse, potting shed, wood frame.

Charmingly designed garden and grounds densely timbered with belt of coniferous trees providing entire seclusion, sweeping lawns, shrubs, very productive kitchen garden, orchard, En-Tout-Cas tennis court, pergola walks, water garden with lily pool, rockery with alpine plants, and well-kept lawns and flower beds. The whole comprising an area of about

3 ACRES

REDUCED PRICE £11,500

FREEHOLD

For further particulars apply: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

### SUSSEX. AT THE FOOT OF THE SOUTH DOWNS

*Occupying a pleasant position in lovely unspoilt countryside. Omnibus service passes the property. Stunning 4 miles. Drivelled 5 miles. Brighton 5 miles. London 50 miles.*

#### AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER



Five beds, bath, 2 reception, sun lounge, entrance hall, cloakroom and good domestic offices. Oak panelled walls and oak strip flooring. Central heating. Main electricity. Modern drainage. Extensive range of out-buildings including garage for 4-6 cars, 20 loose boxes, workshop and kennels. Two picturesque black and white cottages. The pleasure grounds, paddock, downland pasture and small wood in hand, and about 80 acres of mainly now let, in all about

55 ACRES. PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION (EXCEPT OF 20 ACRES)

Apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

By order of Linde Bank, Ltd., the Executors of Mrs. E. A. Morrison, decd.

### MEYRICK PARK, BOURNEMOUTH



Occupying an ideal position on one of the town's foremost residential estates adjacent to the golf course and less than a mile from the centre of the town.

The attractively designed and well-built

Freehold Residence

"LEVENCROFT"

9, ST. ANTHONY'S ROAD.

Five principal bedrooms, dressing room, one secondary bedroom and bathroom, bathroom, lounge hall, 3 excellent reception rooms, complete domestic offices, heated conservatory. Tastefully planned garden. Room for garage.

All main services.

Vacant Possession on completion.

To be Sold by Auction at St. Peter's Hall, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, on Thursday, February 25, 1948 (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. PRESTON & REDMAN, Hinton House, Hinton Road, Bournemouth. Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. And at Southampton, Brighton and Worthing.

### OF SPECIAL APPEAL TO GOLFERS

*One of Bournemouth's outstanding modern Family Residences, abutting on, and with direct private access to Meyrick Park Golf Course. Less than one mile from town centre.*

(Originally the home of P. C. Wren the author.)

A sunny residence commanding open views and replete with all modern fittings and such outstanding features as solid oak doors, parquet flooring to ground floor, polished oak steps to first floor, electric lighting and power plugs in abundance. The whole recently redecorated inside and out and now in first-class condition. Seven beds (4 h. and c.), 2 bathroom in addition to a private suite of large south bedroom with luxurious bathroom adjoining, billiards room with sun trap roof, elegant lounge, 3 other reception rooms, lounge-hall and complete offices. Double garage and out-buildings. Standing in 1½ ACRES of delightful pleasure grounds which include a tennis court, waterfall, 3 fish ponds and a stone bridge.

Vacant Possession on completion of purchase.

PRICE £9,500 FREEHOLD

Particulars may be obtained from Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Bournemouth 6800  
 (5 lines)

44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.  
 (13 BRANCH OFFICES)

Telegrams:  
 "FoxandSons" Bournemouth

## ESTATE

Kensington 1490  
 Telegrams:  
 "Estates, Harrods, London"

## HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

## OFFICES

Survey Offices:  
 West Byfleet  
 and Haslemere

## PICTURESQUE RIVER PROPERTY

c.1

Standing in matured grounds. About 350 ft. frontage to River Thames, 1 mile from village and local buses, 3 miles main line station then 25 minutes to London.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF THE CHALET  
STYLE

Three reception, full billiard room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maid's sitting room. Main water, electricity and drainage. Complete central heating. Garage 2. Cottage.

Swimming pool.

Inexpensive grounds with lovely trees, kitchen garden, orchard and fine sloping river lawn.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES

PRICE £8,000.

VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Refn. 800).

## OWN FORESHORE—CORNISH COAST c.2/3

Close to village with bus service to several good towns.

MODERN WELL-BUILT HOUSE  
with glorious sea views.

Lounge hall, 2 reception, 6 bedrooms (4 with bath), 2 bathrooms.

Maid's sitting room.

Well water with electric pump.

Main electricity.

Garage for 2 cars.

Inexpensive garden of HALF AN ACRE, also half an acre of own foreshore, with bathing beach.

## FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Inspected and recommended: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Refn. 800).

## ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDERS c.4

Handy for Colchester and Ipswich.

## REPLICA OF A QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE



Large hall, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices.

Excellent water, lighting, drainage, etc.

Ample garage accommodation, outbuildings. Well-established grounds, hard courts, walled kitchen garden, apple orchard, paddock.

7 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Refn. 801).

## FARNHAM DISTRICT c.2

Convenient for shops and local transport, and 2 miles from station.

SUBSTANTIAL AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FACING  
SOUTH

Cloakroom, 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, bathroom, maid's sitting room.

All main services.

Garage: Stabling.

Economical gardens and a piece of woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £7,000

## VACANT POSSESSION

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Refn. 800), and Haslemere 953.

## SURREY HILLS c.3

about 800 ft. above sea level.

Occupying a pleasant position, convenient to station and bus service.

## ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE



Three reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating.

Swimming pool. Squash courts.

Charming garden.

Grounds extending to about 2½ ACRES

## FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Refn. 807).

A FISHERMAN'S PARADISE, WITHIN DAILY ACCESS OF LONDON, AMIDST UNSPOILT SUBURROUNDS.

## FAVOURITE PART OF BERKS

c.4

Between Reading and Newbury.



MOST UNUSUAL MINIATURE ESTATE with 3 good houses, glasshouses for extensive cultivation—heated by two turbines which also heat the main residence.

THE MAIN HOUSE contains entrance hall, cloakroom, 2 good reception rooms, 5 bedrooms with linen bed and cold, 2 bathrooms.

THE SECONDARY RESIDENCE has 1 reception room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating.

A BUNGALOW with 3 bed, sitting room, bathroom, etc.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.

Age cooker. Central heating. Excellent water, etc.

ATTRACTIVE BUT INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS with lawn, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, meadow land. Intersected by a river affording about 1 mile of fishing on both banks.



IN ALL ABOUT 16 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ON APPLICATION

A most attractive property offering a lucrative investment.

Recommended as something exceptional by the Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Refn. 808).



COUNTRY LIFE—FEBRUARY 6, 1948

**BETTER LIVING THROUGH  
BETTER KITCHENS****AN EZEE KITCHEN  
FOR OLD OR NEW HOUSES**

The stainless steel sinks, stove-enamelled counter units and wall cabinets are supplied to standard height and depth but in various widths to fit almost any size or shape of room. Doors and drawers fit and close perfectly.

**EASY TO RUN. EASY ON THE EYES.**

**EASY TO INSTALL.** Delivery within 2 weeks.

Write for our brochure or visit our Glasgow showrooms.  
Also at the Building Centre, Conduit Street, London, W.1.

**EZEE KITCHENS LIMITED**  
341A, SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW  
TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 494



**JOSÉ  
RAMIREZ  
SHERRY**

*The Ideal Wine for those who appreciate  
good sherry.*

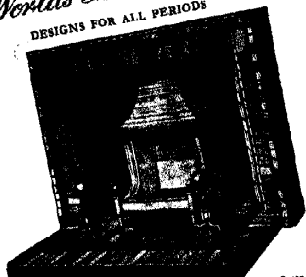
**BODEGAS: PUERTO STA MARIA SPAIN**

**JOHN JAMESON  
WHISKEY**

**NOT A DROP IS SOLD TILL IT'S 7 YEARS OLD**

**BELL**

*The World's Finest Fireplaces*  
DESIGNS FOR ALL PERIODS



Sanfaced Brick Architecture with "Bell" Canopy Dog Gate  
and multi-colour Rustic Slate Interior



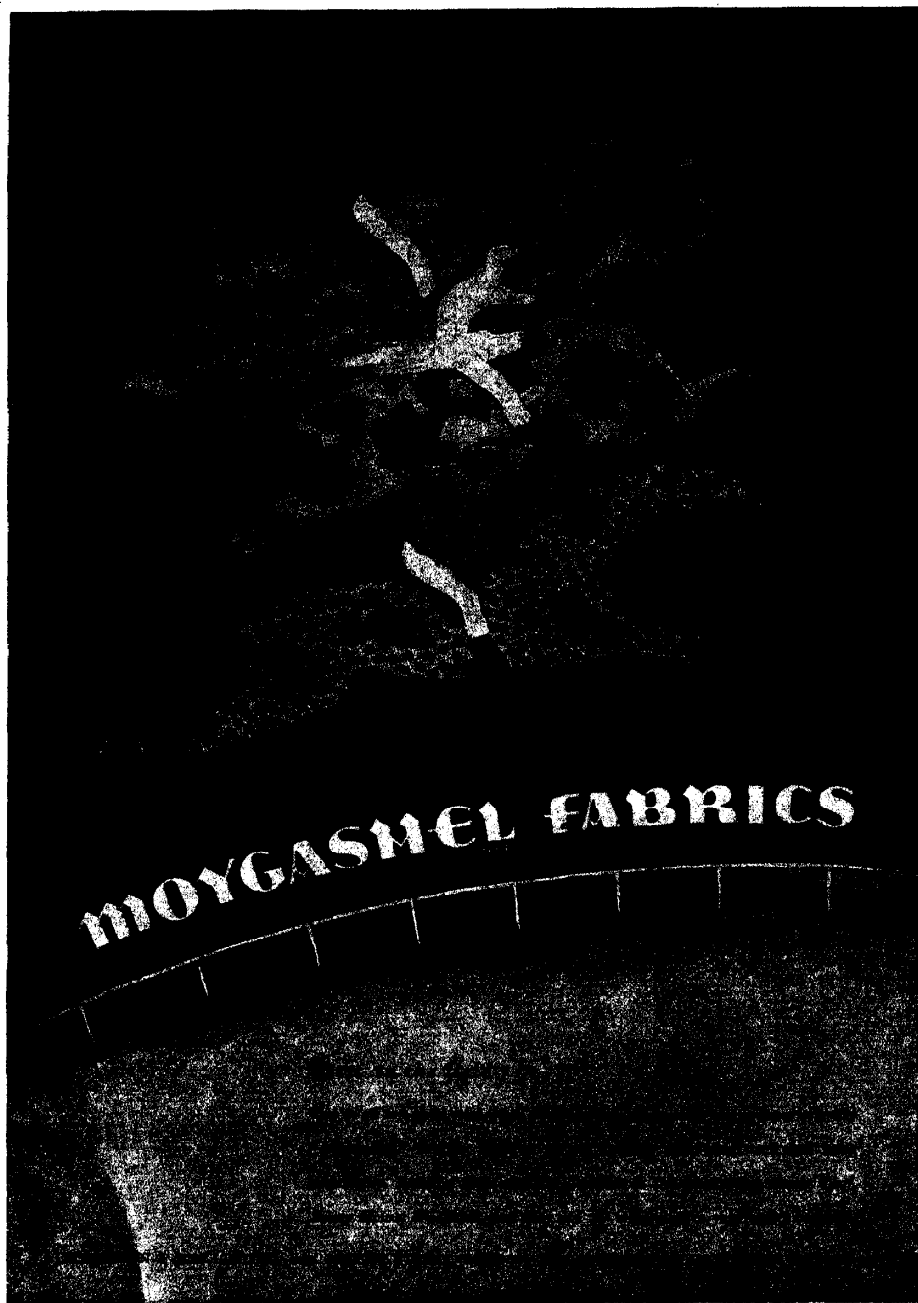
100, Gold Street, Northampton.

101, 771 (2 lines).

And at 90 Bath Street, Glasgow  
Also manufactured in Siles.

*Fine Furniture*

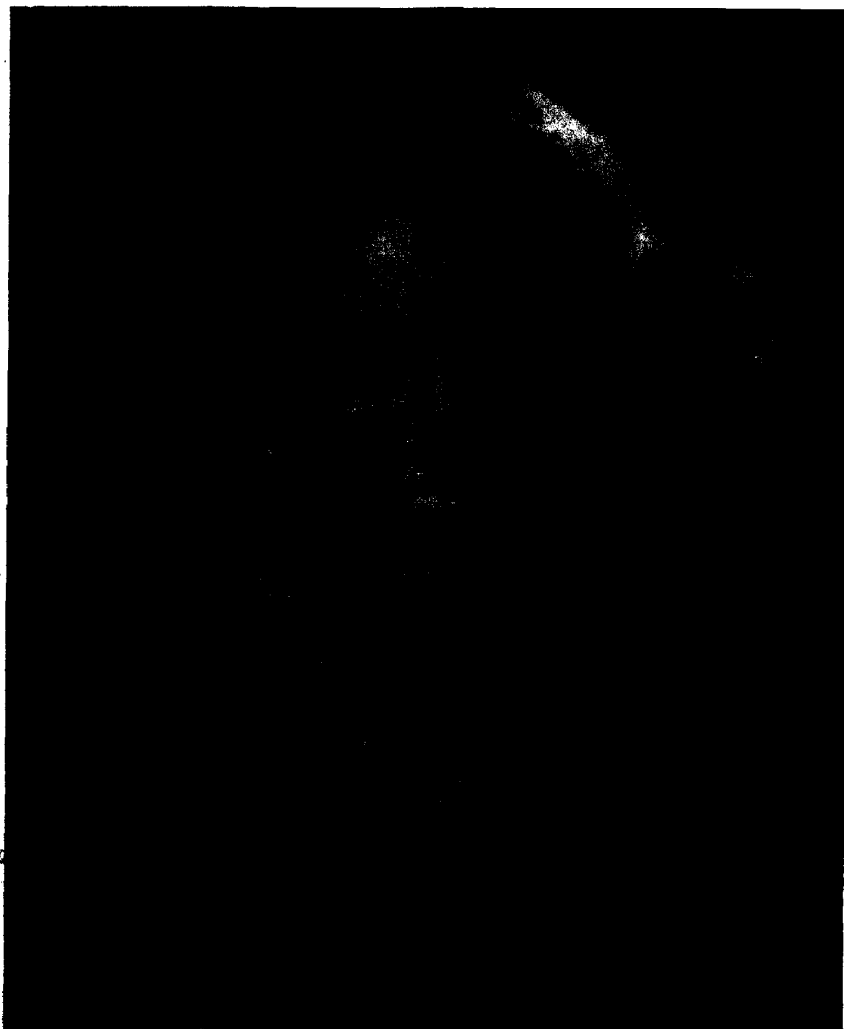
— MORRIS & COMPANY LIMITED GLASGOW



# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CIII No. 2664

FEBRUARY 6, 1948



*Pearl Freeman*

## LADY BANKS

Lady Banks, who is a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Bradley, of The Warrens, Lymington, Hampshire, was married to Major-General Sir Donald Banks last week.



## COUNTRY LIFE

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## WESTMINSTER REPLANNED

**S**IMULTANEOUSLY with the opening at the Guildhall of the public enquiry into the application of the Holden-Holford plan for the City of London, the plan for the City of Westminster, prepared by Mr. J. Rawlinson, the City Engineer, and Mr. W. R. Davidge, the doyen of town-planning experts, has been issued. Both plans are crucial sections of the County of London Plan, with the general conception of which, and with its overall requirements, they have to be co-ordinated. The City plan, characterised by extremely bold yet sensitive grasp of most complex problems, has reached the stage when the proposed remodelling can be quite clearly visualised. The extent to which the compulsory purchase of reconstruction land is necessary is now being discussed. The Westminster plan is still in a more fluid stage. Indeed, while its problems are scarcely less resistant than the City's, they are essentially fluid. The easy flow of traffic through, and its circulation within, the area can be said to be Westminster's primary problem. Second only to that is the preservation so far as possible intact of those administrative, residential, and commercial "precincts" which constitute Westminster's functional individuality, and, if possible, their more complete insulation from noise and traffic. By far the most important of them is the Abbey-Parliament precinct, the string of Royal parks is almost equally so; the Layfair, Belgrave, Picnic, and the Covent Garden, Leicester Square, and Soho areas, are respectively the chief residential and specialised precincts.

The characteristic principle of the County of London Plan is the canalisation of through traffic into main routes between the component precincts, and the provision of ample roundabouts at their intersections. The manner in which the Westminster plan applies this principle affords a criterion of its quality.

The degree to which it has been embodied in the plan is indicated by the following new principal routes and intersections: Lambeth Bridge—Marble Arch, with new or enlarged circuses at Rochester Row, Victoria and Hyde Park Corner; Park Lane and the West Carriage Drive being thrown into a dual park way, Grosvenor Road—Rochester Row—Victoria Street (with a circus at the intersection)—Storey's Gate—and the Strand; York Street, which becomes a ramp connecting with Lower Regent Street. Mount Street—Berkeley Square—a circus at the Bond Street crossing—an under-pass below Regent Street—and a new road east through Soho. A route south from Davis Street, connecting with Albemarle and Grafton Streets, which become an avenue divided by grass. A new route from Curzon

Street via Half Moon Street to Buckingham Palace across the Green Park, where it is joined by an extension of Pall Mall. A route parallel with the Strand from Aldwych via Maiden Lane to Charing Cross Road, with a main circus behind St. Martin's Church. Within this framework Soho is almost entirely re-developed, with the Dean Street area cleared for the erection of tall flats in gardens; Picnic is entirely replanned in large residential units; and it is recommended that the market area of Covent Garden should be reduced and reconstructed. The most prominent alteration would be the extending of Piccadilly Circus east to form an oblong, the enlargement southward of Trafalgar Square to the Admiralty Arch, the Hyde Park Corner circus, which would contain the Ionic Square House, and the disappearance of Charing Cross Station below ground.

The broad pattern is vastly impressive compared to the existing labyrinth, yet ingeniously contrived to make use of existing

## WINTER FRUIT

*I*n its small glossy cage-like gossamer,  
It gleams the red fruit of the Cape gooseberry;  
Its expert professional look is so fine—  
A marvel of Nature, it is far lovelier  
Than when the green and flame-shot curtains line  
Its wall—a lantern in design.  
Beautiful thing! The frail intricacies  
Of the red fruit's imprisoning habitation  
Bear in its shape and meaning a relation  
And make the heart of man feel of the  
And the soul through the frail flesh should shine,  
Potent with Spring as the last years decline.

IRENE H. LEWIS.

routes through damaged or out-of-date property. On the whole it leaves the main precincts undisturbed. But on two points it may be criticised. The Green Park is split up by traffic routes into three fragments, seriously reducing its amenity value. And the extension of Parliament Square would tend to attract traffic to what should be an administrative and historic precinct closed to traffic. A by-pass from Victoria Street to Storey's Gate is in any case indicated and might well be made the only route, thereby skirting the Abbey-Parliament precinct altogether. An alternative treatment of this vital area, contained in the brochure *Westminster Regained*, issued by the *Architectural Review*, deserves serious comparison, if only as a means of adding open space to a plan that makes several serious inroads on Westminster's heritage of parks.

## COUNTY COUNCILS AND OTHERS

**T**HOUGH decisions—such as the alleged extension of a plan to dismember and extinguish Herefordshire—are being attributed to the Local Government Boundary Commissioners, their reports are not yet public and such anticipations may be groundless. The main trouble goes deeper than any mere question of boundary adjustment. As the chairman, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, told a conference of municipal representatives last September, the Commissioners have found a strong desire among local authorities for change, but no agreement as to what changes should be made. What is wanted in most areas is to make sure of a strong unit for the major local government services while preserving local interest in the work of all municipal bodies. It is not clearly how to achieve "two-tier," if not "three-tier," government—but, as Sir Malcolm asked, "is the lower tier to be given a worth-while job to do, or are the members of such local authorities to be allowed to lose interest, as well as the public they serve?" The plan now adopted in national government is to make clear the responsibilities of county councils, and to give those councils powers of delegation—which they may or may not use. The reaction of the established non-county boroughs to such arrangements is naturally disapproving. They accuse the county councils of remoteness, of inconsistency in delegation, and of deliberately making it ineffective. As for the rural districts,

their councils are obliged to find the money precepted for by the county councils, but they have little or nothing to say in its spending. Mr. Geoffrey Rippon suggests as a remedy that membership of the county council should be partly by nomination from the district councils. In any case the question remains—how far is it feasible to vest policy and budget in the county while telling boroughs and districts to get on with the job? The present administrative confusion of authorities and tasks is a threat to the very survival of local government itself.

## RATING REFORM

**M**R. BEVAN'S decision to rush the Local Government Bill through its Committee stage has been obviously unfair not only to the Opposition, but to the representatives of local authority and other interested bodies who wished to put forward suitable amendments to this highly technical measure. During the passage through Standing Committee of Part III of the Bill, the Minister pinned his entire faith on centralisation as a cure for all the administrative and technical ills of the existing system of rating, and was content to ignore the three expert professional bodies which have separately but unanimously advised against the centralised machinery proposed on the ground that it will not attain its object, and will require a much greater expert staff. Part IV of the Bill containing its valuation provisions reached the Standing Committee only last week, and was generally considered by all professional bodies with experience of valuation for rating as being technically unsound. Not only was the cost of construction basis adopted in the Bill said to be insufficiently elastic to give effect to varying circumstances of properties and neighbourhood, but serious anomalies were foreseen as the result of valuing ratepayers' own dwellings by different methods (for example, for rating farm-houses, pre-1919 houses, private houses within the rent restriction limits, and post-1918 local authority houses. Mr. J. D. Trustram Eve suggested in *The Times* last week that Mr. Bevan might well have entrusted his centralised officers with the carrying out of valuations on a uniform annual value basis.

## GROUND NUTS

**T**HE Government's progress report on the ground nuts scheme in East Africa shows that a start has now been made and a whole crop of technical problems have been produced. The clearing of the thorn bushes and the extraction of the roots of trees that abound in Tanganyika have proved tougher than were expected, and, instead of 150,000 acres of growing ground nuts, there will not be more than 10,000 acres for this year's harvest. Trial plots grown last year gave some good yields, but not until this year's crop has been tackled in April can the possibilities of next year's harvesting be assessed. Apart from the growing and harvesting of ground nuts, there is the wider problem of maintaining a satisfactory level of soil fertility through a proper crop rotation. There are no rainfall records available, and no one can say what will happen to the top surface of the soil when hundreds of bulldozers have flattened the African bush. British taxpayers who are financing these operations with the pioneers well, and their successors, the Overseas Food Corporation, will earn everyone's gratitude if the high hopes in this scheme which Ministers have fostered can be realised during the next few years to relieve the famine in East Africa. It is not clear how to give the consumer here a better diet. Up to the end of November last, the total expenditure on this scheme was £4,250,000, and the Government's White Paper says that the costs are likely to be considerably higher than was originally estimated. The revenue may also be higher if the world price of groundnuts rises over £30 a ton, and there is also the prospect of getting some useful timber from this area as soon as the railway and port facilities can be got going. But it is as well to recognise from the start that the scheme is a great gamble, if it is also a great opportunity for showing that Britons still have the enterprise and endurance to carry such developments through to success.

# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

FOR the last ten years a covey of French partridges has been in occupation of the now markedly gameless area, in which I live. I am not suggesting that it consists of the same birds that I first saw a decade ago in the days of peace, but sometimes, seeing that their continued existence is due solely to first-class leadership and discipline, I suspect that the same old cock must still be in command, and if this is so, I hope I shall not have the doubtful pleasure of meeting him on the table. The routine of the covey is presumably the same every day, since while the light lasts they are busy feeding somewhere on the eight-hundred odd acres of farm lands and market gardens on the low-lying land in the valley, and they spend the night on a high heather-and-gorse-grown promontory of the Forest which lies to the east. The invariable rule that they observe is never to feed or sleep in the same spot on consecutive days and nights, and the fact that they were flushed from the old gravel pit one evening affords proof that they will be at least half-a-mile distant from it at sunset the next day.

I OBTAINED a good view of the covey early in September, when I put them on one evening from an old anti-aircraft post on the high ground, and they then numbered eleven. The other day, just before the end of the partridge-shooting season, after I had passed the local farmer and A. N. Other walking with guns through the tenantless kale, I flushed the covey of Frenchmen from the corner of a field in which a rick had stood, and there were still nine birds present on parade. I may add that the field in which they were feeding was not on the land of the gun-carrying farmer, and that in any case they rose at well over a hundred and fifty yards on my approach. To have come through this winter with two casualties only, when anything that looked in any way edible was worth the expense of a considerable amount of time, cunning and cartridges by everyone living in the vicinity, constitutes proof of the most efficient and skilful leadership by the old cock in command. In the interests of the shoot-owners of this district it is to be hoped that the partridges do not imitate the Army and institute a compulsory course for "Tactical Fitness to Command Coveys," since with this old cock as the obvious selection for chief instructor the bags of 1948 will be hardly worth the picking up.

IN the early days of these Notes I wrote concerning a house in this district which had a notice-board erected in a prominent position in the grounds bearing the usual announcement "trespassers will be Prosecuted" with the additional warning "Beware of Poisonous Adders in this Wood." When one reads this alarming information, one gets the impression that a special strain of particularly poisonous adders are raised for the discomfort of trespassers, but that they are sufficiently well-trained to respect the suzerainty of the legitimate owner of the property. Actually, the whole of this corner of the New Forest is very well populated by adders, and I doubt if the wood in question can boast more of them on a warm spring morning than can my own orchard.

Since the days when I commented on the notice-board and its qualities of the legitimate owner of the property has seen many vicissitudes. It has been occupied by two infantry units and at least three anti-aircraft detachments; the Royal Air Force took it over from the Army and in course of time handed it on to the American Air Force; and then in 1944 the American Air Force went over to France and gave it back to our Air



E. W. Tattersall

## OLD HOUSES NEAR THE ABBEY AT TEWKESBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Force, who occupied it until the outbreak of peace. During all these years, with the many changes of occupants many things happened: the gateposts were knocked down, the garden was eliminated, trees were felled in every direction, paths were cut through the small wood and slit trenches and bomb-shelters were constructed everywhere, and the Americans, with trespassers also at the backs of their minds, erected their own notice-boards with the usual "Get Out and Keep Out" warnings. With their Rocky Mountain rattlesnake complex they probably adopted a contemptuous attitude towards our British adder, and doubted his ability to keep anyone out of anything.

NOW at last the place has gone back to its owner, or his successor, but though practically all the features of the pre-war period have been altered, or have disappeared, the old notice-board advertising the adders is still in position. It will be interesting to know what the adder output will be this spring, and if military occupation has had any effect on their number. If a hot dry summer has anything to do with the fecundity of the reptile, I should imagine the result might be quite sufficient to awake the interest of the passer-by, who might be tempted to enter the grounds to see the sight.

In this part of the New Forest, where one has an opportunity to see possibly half-a-dozen adders on a suitable sunny morning in the early part of any year, I have always been struck by

what one might call the spring fashion they adopt. Some years the body colour of practically all the adders seen basking in the heather is a pale steel blue, and the following year one may notice that the prevailing tint is definitely not blue but something approaching an olive green. I wonder what shade the designers of the adders' new look will devise for the fashion of 1948, but in any case it will only be colour that is affected, and the reptiles will not be called upon to alter their whole shape to conform with the ideas of those who merely design, and forget that there are such things as clothing coupons.

ONE of my ornithological complaints is that, though I have done my fair share of marauding, I have never yet seen a bittern. From time to time I hear secretly of the arrival of this bird on some river in the vicinity, but before I am able to locate and view him his obituary notice usually appears in the local paper, and I read how a keen sportsman with defective eyesight has shot one of Britain's rarest birds. During the last few months a bittern has been constantly reported on a stretch of the near-by river and, since there are ten miles between its most northerly and southerly locations, this suggests that there are not one bird, but two, or even three. I do not know very much about the bittern, but from what I have read of him I gather that when he finds a spot that suits his mode of life he usually stays there. If this is

correct, these birds have every chance of survival, since practically the whole length of this river is privately owned and watched by keepers who will make a point of studying their convenience and regard the nesting of a bittern on their water as a distinct achievement.

I rather suspect that the stage manager who controls matters for those interested in bird life, feeling that I had been neglected over the bittern in the past, had arranged for me to have a private close-up view of one during a recent duck shoot on the river. Owing to a misunderstanding on my part the plans went wrong, for the show specimen was not in front of the "hide" I entered, but ready in position by the next one down-stream. The gun who went into this obtained an excellent view of the bittern standing on the opposite bank. The bird then rose and flew slowly up-stream, passing my hide on the way. Unfortunately at the moment when it arrived in front of me I was fully occupied with a large flight of teal, with a flock of wigeon in the offing, and failed to notice it.

STATISTICIANS, the number of whom increases daily and who presumably are willing to tackle any problem, have turned out some useful figures which go to prove that, as COUNTRY LIFE has always maintained, the badger is on the whole an extremely well-behaved animal. In the Bridlington district of Yorkshire the said statisticians discovered that in 1947 farmers and others lost no fewer than 1,867 head of poultry, and of this alarming total 1,293 were taken by foxes, 559 by hen thieves and 15 only by badgers. If the statisticians

had left it at that, the evidence in favour of the badger might have been considered entirely satisfactory, but these tireless workers in the cause of excessive paper consumption have gone much farther and have proved that, when the badger is forced to fall from grace owing to the dictates of hunger, he very considerably chooses the least valuable birds in the flock he raids. This is proved convincingly by the figures provided, since the birds taken by the poultry thieves were valued at £721, which works out at £1 5s. 9d. a head, those selected by the foxes were worth £1,500 and must have been a slightly cheaper line at £1 3s. 2d. each, whereas the badger quota, valued at a total of only £9, were obviously the type of birds that the owner is very glad to see the last of since their market value is only 12s. a head. When I think of some of the birds sold in our market place for 25s. I shudder to think of one less than half this price.

Judging from Form AM/48, which I received to-day, the statisticians of the country will be so busy for some time to come that I doubt if we shall be able to get the monetary value of badger-killed poultry for 1948, unless a considerable number of mathematical recruits are called up for the statistical services. As the owner of a one-acre field I, in common with thousands of other landowners of this grade, use approximately a cwt. of paper annually filling in forms about the dredge corn and potatoes I shall produce with luck and with the help of the neighbouring farmer. When performing this clerical work I always adopt a deprecatory attitude, to discourage the Ministry from running away with the idea that I am one of the

biggest farmers and food-producers in the land. Form AM/48, however, goes to prove that they still have great hopes of me, and this afternoon the gardener and I shall be busy in the tool-shed counting the number of "sugar-beet lifting ploughs," "combined seed and fertiliser drills," and "silage cutters and blowers" that we use. Actually I do not think that my cultivator, which is worked by one-man power, but which in damp soil really requires two, comes under the heading of any of these implements, and the return as usual will have to be "nil," unless the gardener and I are classified as "grubbers and scuffers," which sometimes I suspect.

DORSET has always had more than its fair share of wood-pigeons and endeavours to keep the numbers down by organised shoots on a certain day of the week, an arrangement which other counties might copy. In the dim past, when I lived in the county, the day set aside for this was Thursday, and when guns were popping off constantly in every likely wood the birds were kept on the move from 3 p.m. until dusk. There were, however, sometimes faults in the organisation, and one would notice with a feeling of frustration flight after flight of pigeons swooping down into some wood in the distance which was not occupied by a man with a gun. There were always a few sceptical landowners who could never be brought to believe that, if a stranger were allowed access to their coverts to shoot only pigeons, he would be able to tell the difference between that bird and a pheasant in the failing light of a winter's evening.

## CO-OPERATION IN FORESTRY

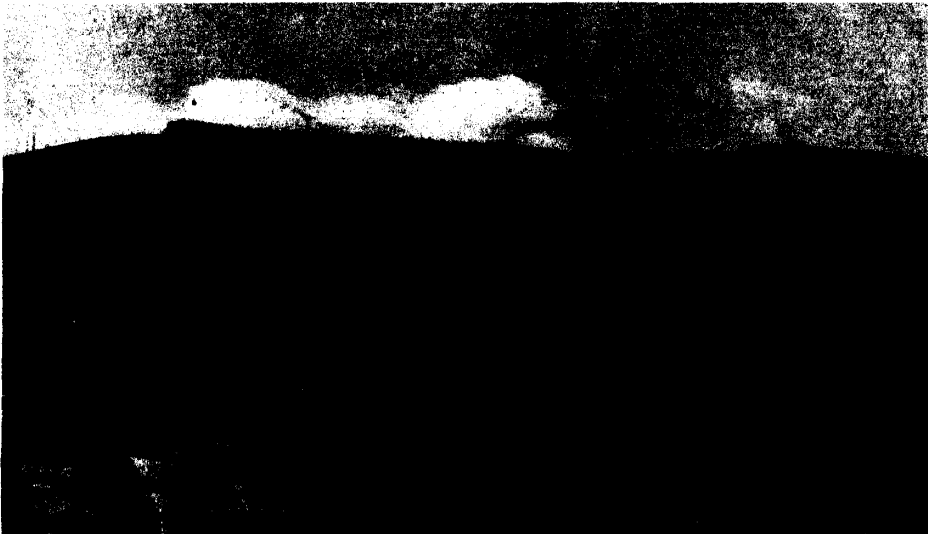
Written and Illustrated by BRUCE URQUHART

FORESTRY, for so long a neglected rural industry in Britain, is becoming a vital part of the programmes of reconstruction of our countryside. Already the Forestry Commission is the largest single owner of land, and the text of deeds and agreements are included in a booklet being published by the Commission for

the guidance of private owners wishing to dedicate their woodlands to timber production. For a private individual to invest in growing trees which mature in a minimum of 30-80 years may seem rash. Yet many among the most business-minded landowners are planting on an increasing scale.

What are the inducements? Capital must,

of course, be available, and with nationalisation and the shrinkage of secure investments more money is flowing towards the land in general. The costs of afforesting woodlands may, in certain circumstances, be set against income-tax paid on other income, death duties need not be paid at the time of death and therefore do not



WHERE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY MEET IN NORTH-EAST SCOTLAND. High ground, over 1,100 feet, with belts of conifers and arable and pasture below

increase the rate of assessment on an estate. Thus there is definite encouragement to divert money which would be paid out in taxes into the growing of timber.

The old inducement of planting for æsthetic effect and to provide cover for game have inevitably become secondary to the financial interest. This does not mean that either game or the landscape need be disregarded, for both are recognised as land values which can be improved by good forest management. If private forestry is to continue it must be considered as a business just as much as agriculture, and therefore it demands at least that standard of skill which successful British farmers have shown in their art of land management.

Although in many ways related to agriculture, forestry requires more careful planning, for the forester must envisage a rotation of crops for 50 and even 100 years. Mistakes are slow to show their effect. For example, European larch, grown successfully in Britain for several rotations, has recently failed in large areas, after reaching the age of 10-20 years. The large-scale failures have been in the State forests, somewhat naturally, but private estates have also suffered. The significant point is that because of a lack of research or care in management an owner may lose some £50 an acre, 20 years after the initial mistake.

It is probably fair to charge compound interest on the investment of capital in forestry, as in any other industry. Therefore high initial costs or delayed returns make it difficult to obtain a profit. It is here that skilled management is so essential. Some slow-growing species which will produce first-quality timber may be less profitable than a species of rapid growth producing third-quality timber on a similar site. The ability to market early thinnings profitably is also of importance, not only because it affects compound interest directly, but because it becomes more profitable to grow the final crop on a longer rotation. Crops grown on long rotations store large-dimensional timber and act as a security rather like a deposit account at

a bank. This, of course, is a national as well as a private asset to be drawn upon in emergency.

If the Government is to expect owners of woodlands to grow timber on long rotations, and it is likely that licences to fell young plantations on a pit-wood rotation will not be freely granted in years to come, the markets for early thinnings must be made attractive. To-day many markets exist, from ladder poles, turnery, transmission poles, wood-wool and pulp to pit-wood. However, many of the products from British woodlands still lack the quality of imports. Pit-props, for example, unbarked and from a wide range of species, do not compare favourably with the smooth peeled props from Scandinavia. If a grading system were evolved by which home-grown pit-props of a high standard were allowed the same prices as imported props, much would be done towards effecting a permanent market for early thinnings.

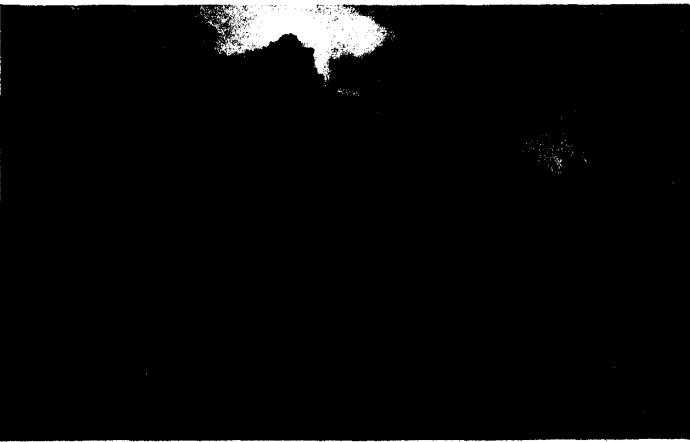
Before the war, I accompanied trial loads of British props to the coal face, and when a miner, stripped to the waist, shoulders a poorly trimmed prop, his remarks are not polite.

To encourage forestry as a private enterprise, the plan of Dedication has been offered, and it is a plan evolved mainly while the Coalition Government held office. The grants offered, and the tax rebates permissible, make it possible to invest in timber with the prospect of a yield of approximately 3 per cent.—in ideal conditions. Good forest management can develop the ideal conditions required, by, for example, selection of site and species, by good marketing and economical methods of production. Such ideal conditions rarely exist at first. Thus in forestry, as in any other industry, the specialist becomes necessary. The Forestry Commission employs university-trained forest officers, and in almost all the great forest

countries in Europe, private owners employ forestry graduates. Experience abroad has shown that the economic unit of forest is approximately 3,000-5,000 acres. A glance at any map, such as the excellent new national grid sheets, will show that British woodlands are predominantly in small scattered units. One of the fundamental problems therefore in British forestry is that of co-ordinating the existing woodlands into regional groups.

Under the Dedication scheme, Government officials will be responsible for the inspection of dedicated woodlands and will therefore to some extent standardise a degree of skilled management by preventing neglect; but more positive action is necessary.

In Denmark, where the distribution of private woodlands is similar to ours, economic management has developed by the organisation of Co-operative Societies. These societies employ their own forest officers who are responsible to the members in each forest district. The Danish Government soon recognised the advantages of this form of skilled supervision, initiating from the owners themselves. It proved more flexible and efficient than direct State supervision and consequently the



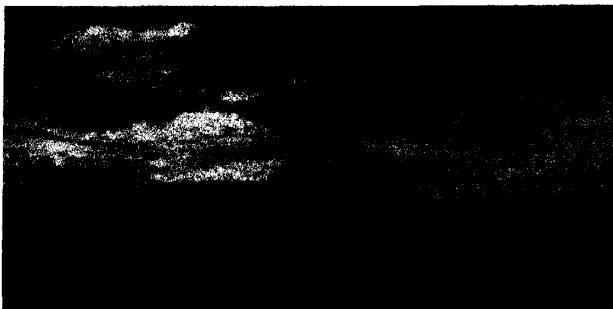
NATURALLY REGENERATED GROUPS OF TREES IN SCOTLAND ON AN ESTATE WHERE CO-OPERATIVE METHODS OF MANAGEMENT HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS

1694  
2/55

Societies were subsidised and encouraged. From the owner's point of view, the Societies could be guided to perform the functions most in the interest of their members, since the choice of each forest manager became theirs.

Similar methods have developed in Finland, and to-day there are over 1,000 members of Co-operative Forestry Societies there, the average size of individual units of forest being 160 acres, varying from 100 to 900 acres each.

In England, two similar types of organisation started before the war, only one of which still survives. In Scotland, a landowners' co-operative forestry society was founded some 30 years ago. This society, known as the Co-operative Forestry Society (Scotland) Ltd., is registered as a non-profit-making company and has its offices in Edinburgh. Since the war, to meet the demands of Dedication it has employed a university-trained forest officer and its members own about 200,000 acres of woodland. These members are scattered over



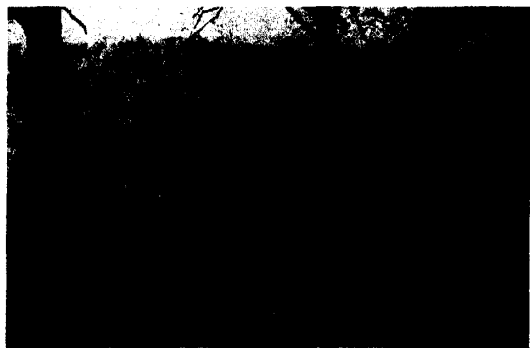
**SMALL SCATTERED WOODS IN NORTH-EAST SCOTLAND NOW BEING CO-ORDINATED UNDER A CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM**

must be carefully planned; otherwise a mobile gang cannot be maintained. Piece-rate work can be satisfactorily applied to most forest operations and is preferred by the workers, who can earn high wages, and supervision can be less intensive.

Many estates purchase seedlings and line them out for the following season's planting, and by concentrating this work in a few well-sited nurseries in a region where the necessary skill and space for mechanical cultivation exist, better transplants have been produced. Similarly, a collection of seed from trees known to succeed in the region can be arranged and the seed trees carefully selected. The other advantages which have developed are better marketing, for obvious reasons, bulk purchasing of materials with attendant discounts, the exchange and hire of machinery, and control of vermin such as rabbits.

There are many difficulties still to be overcome. We are a nation of individualists and do not accede to any new system which may appear to curtail our freedom. Unlike our American friends, we suspect an expert, and that degree of specialisation necessary for efficient forestry is not always welcomed. However, in Scotland, at least, considerable progress is being made in co-operative methods. Land agents and owners of land have such demands made upon them to deal with taxation and the mass of paper work connected with agriculture that the services of a local specialist trained in the problems of estate forestry are becoming essential. From necessity, the most economic methods are being sought and with tact and mutual confidence a trained forest manager can build up the sort of organisation proved to be successful in Europe. Private forestry can play an important part in the future and it is to be hoped will continue the invaluable help it has given to the nation in the past. It should never be forgotten that not only the bulk of our timber in two wars came from private estates, but that the pioneer work of introducing such species as European larch, Douglas fir and Sitka spruce, as well as that of growing trees on moorland peat, remains to the credit of enterprising woodland owners.

(Left) A BULLDOZER AT WORK ON FOREST ROADS. The bulldozer is an ideal machine for use on a co-operative basis among owners of woodland. (Below) THE AMERICAN LOG ARCH PROVIDES AN ECONOMIC METHOD OF TRANSPORTING TIMBER FROM WOODS TO SAWMILL, BUT IS OF HIGH CAPITAL COST



**GROUPS OF HARDWOODS REGENERATING NATURALLY**



the length and breadth of Scotland and, unlike the smaller English Society, which is confined to North-east England, still requires concentration. To develop a true regional co-ordination of woodlands, a panel of consultants has been formed recently in Scotland, by the Co-operative Forestry Society. Each of these men should in time be able to concentrate his work on some 2,000-6,000 acres of woodland. The degree of co-operation possible will depend largely on the consultant, the condition of the woodlands and other local circumstances.

In certain regions, where pilot groups of estate woodlands have been partly co-ordinated, interesting facts emerge. For example, mobile labour to undertake any forest operation on piece rates or contract can be successfully organised if the demands of all the woodland owners in the district are co-ordinated by a consultant. Successful contract work, of great value to small woodlands, owned in units of less than 500 acres, has been developed. Since there is so much seasonal work in forestry, it has become clear that the whole range of operations likely to be effected on contract





# COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS

## A WRONG IDENTIFICATION

**T**HE portrait shown in the enclosed photograph came into my possession several years ago at a time when I was engaged on writing a biography of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel (1650-1707). It purported to be a copy of a painting of this old admiral done by Peter Lely, Shovel then being a young man. Subsequent examination, however, and comparison with other paintings and engravings (including the one in the National Gallery) threw considerable doubt upon its authenticity. Can any reader identify the picture and suggest who it might be, if, indeed, it does not depict Admiral Shovel?—A. H. CROVIL (Major), Coombe Hill, Gloucestershire.

This portrait, painted circa 1695-1700, can be ascribed to the Riley-Closterman firm, who flourished in the last twenty years of the 17th century and produced a mass of portraits, mostly of rather indifferent quality. John Riley, the "senior partner," died in 1691 and his autograph work has considerable charm. This is almost certainly the work of Klosterman, a rather heavy artist who enjoyed a fashionable practice, being patronised by the Dukes of Marlborough and Somerset, for example. He died in 1711. There is no clue to the identity of the sitter, but it is certainly not a portrait of Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

## A SPANISH CABINET

Can you tell me anything about the chest shown in the two accompanying photographs? It stands on a table, which, we think, was not originally made for the chest. We wondered whether it could be of Spanish design and was made for carrying jewellery about.—F. ELSON, Epsom, Surrey.



SPANISH VARGUENO, 17th CENTURY, (above) CLOSED AND (below) OPEN

See question: A Spanish Cabinet



UNIDENTIFIED PORTRAIT, PROBABLY BY KLOSTERMAN

See question: A Wrong Identification

The chest on a stand is a *vargueno*, a characteristic piece of Spanish furniture which answered the purpose of a cabinet and desk for storing letters and papers, and found a place in almost every place of business or study. The chest has a hinged flap, which opens downwards, and the interior is fitted with small drawers. These chests are always mounted with fine pierced locks, with pierced lock-plate, and often other pierced mounts, which are ornamental. They are supported on stands of various forms; and the narrow table with its characteristic bracing irons is probably contemporary. The table is fitted with two long pulls, which, drawn out to their full extent, support the flap of the cabinet when let down. This *vargueno* appears to be of 17th-century date.

## GLASSES WITH FACETED STEMS

I was interested by an article on cut glass which you published in your issue of June 6 last year, and particularly by Fig. 2 in which was shown "a very early and rare specimen of a faceted stem wine-glass." I enclose a photograph of a collection of six glasses in my possession with rather the same shallow diamond cutting, and shall be interested to have any details which you can give me about them.

—MOYRA FOX, Glendurgan, near Falmouth, Cornwall.

The six faceted cut wine-glasses are hexagonally cut, not "diamond" as described. This is an interesting set, however. The date would be about 1790, and they are probably of Irish manufacture.

## WHICH WAY UP?

In engraving an owner's arms or initials on a set of table silver it seems to be the practice for the forks and spoons to be engraved so that when laid on the table the arms or initials appear upside down unless they are held up by the end that goes to the mouth. Enquiries from a maker produced the somewhat unsatisfactory answer: "Silver always has been and always is engraved in this way"; but no explanation could be given of the origin of the practice. It seems illogical that engraving should be done one way with forks and spoons and another with knives. Can you give the reason?—PETER E. R. LEVY, 18, Cumberland Street, Manchester.

For many centuries it has been customary to engrave coats-of-arms, crests, monograms, and initials on knife handles so that they may be read when the blade is held vertically with the haft upward.

In 1865 it became compulsory for blade-smiths working in London to mark knife blades with the impress of a dagger. In 1608 they were compelled,

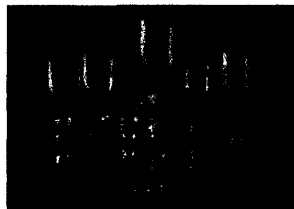
in addition, to strike personal emblems on knife blades. Their designs were often inspired by the armorial bearings of nobility which had been used on knife hafts as a means of identification from the time when most people could interpret devices but were ignorant of reading. These heraldic devices were marked on the haft in such a position that, when contained in a sheath and worn at the girdle, they could be read by the onlooker: that is, with blade tip pointing downwards. Cutlers' marks, stamped on the hot metal of knife blades during forging on the anvil by the blade-smith, faced in the same direction.

When spoons, and later forks, became fashionable table appointments, they were marked with heraldic devices to match the knife. These articles were all carried to table by their individual owners. When, towards the end of the 17th century, it became customary to supply guests with complete table equipment, sets of knives, forks and spoons were made with matching handles and were, like other service appointments, engraved with the owner's heraldic device placed as formerly. Marks on the handles of all the three pieces faced in the same direction, a custom still in use.

Although some early knife blades were engraved with heraldic devices as described above, it has never been customary for knife blades for private use to be engraved with marks of identification. Plain ivory handles of Victorian days were sometimes engraved with monograms and initials.

## THE ORIGIN OF DESSERT KNIVES

Not long ago you published a reply to a question about the date when fish knives first made their appearance. I think many of your readers would be interested if you could supply



A SET OF SIX IRISH GLASSES WITH HEXAGONALLY CUT STEMS, circa 1790

(Below) DETAIL OF CUTTING

See question: Glasses With Faceted Stems



similar information about the introduction of fruit knives.—A. R., London, E.C.4.

After it had become customary, towards the end of the 17th century, for the host to supply his guests at table with knife, fork, and spoon, it was not long before additional table accessories were introduced. Among these was the gold dessert or fruit knife with a solid haft of the same metal. These were rare, however.

During the reign of William and Mary fruit knives were made of silver with solid silver hafts. At first these were the same size and shape as the ordinary steel-bladed knife, but by 1720 they began to be made slightly shorter and were accompanied by matching forks. By 1740 both knife and fork had become considerably shorter and this was referred to in 1770 when silver dessert knives were patented by Dru Drury, a London goldsmith. These had hollow hafts—each half was stamped from rolled

Perhaps you will be able to help me to find out the locality depicted in a landscape by the same artist which I possess. It is signed by him and dated 1698. It is difficult in the photograph to see all the wonderful detail, but the following are some of the more important features which may aid in identification.

1. The river, judging by the locks and water-mill, is flowing towards the town.
2. The barge is laden with sacks and timber and there is a timber-yard on the river bank.
3. Spanning the river is a timber bridge with stone arches near each bank.
4. The church has a small ladder spire on the tower almost like a dunce's cap.
5. Most of the houses appear to be plastered and have tiled roofs.

Family tradition places the scene in Shropshire, probably near Shrewsbury, but this may

town rise the hills, somewhat exaggerated in height, on the Oxfordshire side. The artist's accuracy makes it possible to identify with certainty the church tower with its large beframed windows and four octagonal corner turrets crowned by battlements, not pinnacles. The tower had a spirelet which survived until the early years of the 19th century. The timber bridge shown in the picture was replaced by the present stone bridge in 1786. The house with twin gables at the bridgehead still exists, though one gable has been removed and the other cut down. Siberechts was much employed by the second Duke of Buckingham at Cliveden, and Henley is not many miles away.

In the Weald Hall picture a haymaking scene is painted in the foreground, and here we have a wagon loaded with hay, drawn by three horses, with two haymakers reclining on top of the load. The horses are decked out with gay trappings, the leader wearing a beribboned



LANDSCAPE BY JAN SIBERECHTS, SIGNED AND DATED 1698, IDENTIFIED AS HENLEY VIEWED FROM THE BERKSHIRE SIDE

*See question: An Early View of Henley*

silver—and cost of manufacture was thus reduced to nearly one-third of its former figure, while the weight of the metal was halved.

During the remainder of the century dessert knives with accompanying forks were used as a matter of course by the gentry. In 1820 Henry Botfield Thomason, of Birmingham, patented a method by which a steel edge could be given to the blade of a gold or silver dessert knife. Blades were also elaborately engraved. From about 1840 the hafts might be plated and by 1880 dessert knives and forks might have ivory hafts, plain or ornamented with silver ferrules.

#### AN EARLY VIEW OF HENLEY

In your issue of August 15, 1947, you published a painting of Weald Hall, Essex, circa 1690, which you attributed to Jan Siberechts.

be a false clue. I shall be most grateful for any help that you or your readers can give.—HEATHER J. MITCHELL, Tylers, Kippington, Sevenoaks, Kent.

This very interesting topographical landscape is without any doubt a view of Henley-on-Thames. The accuracy and minute detail with which it is painted make it an important and valuable record of the appearance of the town two hundred and fifty years ago, while quite apart from its topographical interest it is a delightful picture of the English countryside. The town is viewed from the Berkshire bank, from a point above the road that runs between the river and the slopes where Park Place now is. One is looking north-west down river, which bends sharply to the north-east at the bridge, and Regatta Reach is marked by the line of willows along the bank beyond. Behind the

object on his head. One of the great charms of the landscapes painted by Siberechts is the minute detail which he put into them.

#### A LONDON CLOCKMAKER

Can you give me an approximate date for a grandfather clock made by "Sam. Guy, London"? It has a narrow flat-topped case with a brass dial.—G. E. P., Cumberland.

Sam. Guy was a London maker who was apprenticed in 1692 to Jonathan Andrews. The clock is therefore likely to date from the reign of Queen Anne or George I.

Questions intended for these pages should be forwarded to the Editor, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, W.C.2, and a stamped addressed envelope enclosed for reply. In no case should originals be sent; nor can any valuation be made.



# GEORGIAN ARCHITECTURE IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

Written and Illustrated by ANGUS W. ACWORTH

IT is curious how close is the synchronisation between the building up of the Colonial Empire on the one hand and the elaboration of the Georgian style of architecture on the other. The foundations for both were laid in the 17th century; both reached their heyday in the 18th century; and in the second quarter of the 19th century the inspiration of each failed. There would not seem to be any essential connection between mercantilist philosophy and classical building formulas; nor, at first sight at any rate, is there anything in common between Pugin's *Contrasts* and the economic doctrines of Ricardo and the two Mills. None the less, it is a fact that the Durham Report and Pugin's book were published within the space of two years.

So came to an end a brilliant period of building and of Empire building which can nowhere be studied to better advantage than in the West Indies, for the Islands were colonised by men who were imbued with a taste for classical architecture, and who under the mercantilist system were restricted economically and socially as well as politically to the English connection. A "Colonial" style was inevitably developed which represented the adaptation of Georgian architecture to suit local conditions; and despite losses from fire, earthquake and hurricane, as well as deliberate destruction, enough buildings remain from the hundred years of prosperity which followed the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle to show just how the ideas which the planters and their architects brought out from England were modified to conform with West Indian needs.



1.—WAREHOUSES ON THE CAREENAGE, ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA



2.—THE RODNEY MEMORIAL, SPANISH TOWN, JAMAICA (WITH THE PORTICO OF KING'S HOUSE ON THE LEFT)

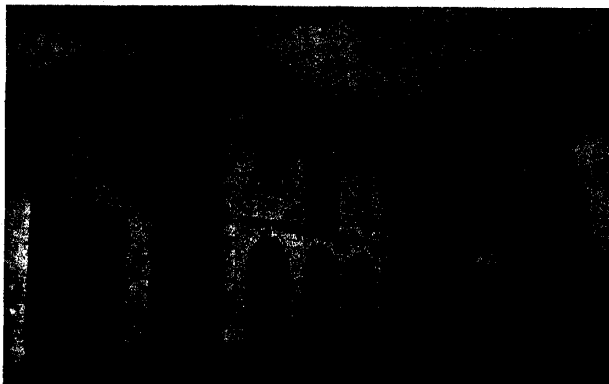
The two factors which had chiefly to be taken into account were climate and available materials. In climatic conditions where even at Christmas the thermometer rarely goes below 70 deg. fireplaces with their accompanying chimneys were quickly dispensed with. For the same reason, jalousies were substituted for windows and often even for walls. To quote from the Journal of a visitor to Jamaica in 1819: "the whole house is virandoeed with shifting Venetian blinds to admit air; except that one of the end rooms has sash windows on account of the rains, which, when they arrive, are so heavy and shift so suddenly from the one side to the other, that all the blinds are obliged to be kept closed; consequently the whole house is in total darkness during their continuance except the single windowed room." This is a description of a typical single-storeyed house



3.—STAIRWAY OF THE COURT HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA; BUILT IN 1750, REBUILT IN 1845 AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1842

in the country. Those in the towns—though Basseterre, St. Kitts, is an exception—had, or at any rate now have, a sufficiency of windows as well as of "shifting Venetian blinds" (or jalousies). Again, to build a lofty structure was to court disaster when next there was an earthquake or hurricane, and so the normal practice was in the country to build single-storey buildings, sometimes with storerooms underneath, and only in the more important streets of the towns to build to two storeys. The three-storey shops in Swan Street, Bridgetown, Barbados (Fig. 12), built after the hurricane of 1780, are exceptional.

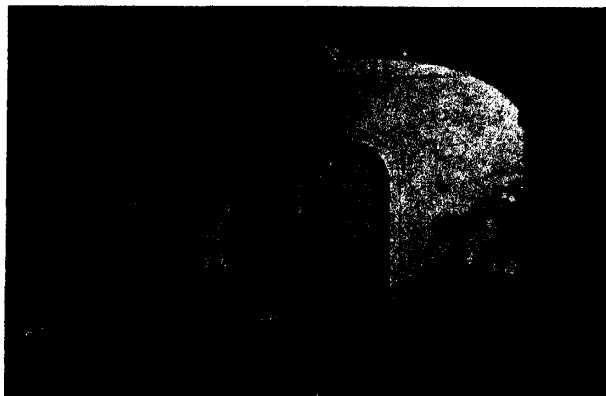
As in the American Colonies farther north, the material most readily available was wood. Unfortunately it is a material particularly liable to attack by termites, and once wooden structures in the West Indies are neglected, they soon perish. Jamaicans—but Jamaicans only—protect woodwork by sanding it, that is to say, they throw fine white sand on still wet paint, thereby presumably making the material less digestible. In addition to the protection afforded, this process has the effect of roughening the surface of the paint, breaking up the reflected light and softening the impact of the brilliant tropical sun. For the more important buildings, recourse was had to brick and stone. The first was not of local manufacture but came out from England as ballast: St. George's, Grenada, for example, is notable for the number of its buildings constructed of London stock brick. Cut-stone was used particularly in St. Kitts and Nevis; and in Jamaica examples of Spanish walling are frequently to be found. This last is a simple form of construction and consists of timber framing filled in with



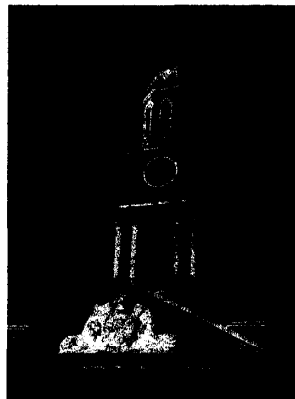
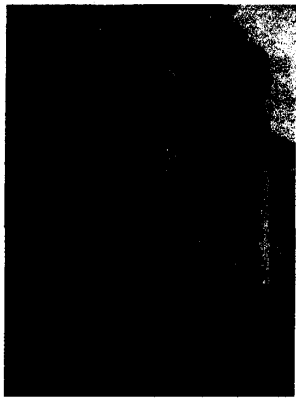
4.—MARKET STREET, FALMOUTH, JAMAICA



5.—HARMONY HALL, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS: AN 18th-CENTURY BUILDING RECONSTRUCTED AFTER THE HURRICANES OF 1780 AND 1831



6.—DRAWING-ROOM OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BARBADOS



7.—THE CATHEDRAL, ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA (1848): AN ESSAY IN VICTORIAN BAROQUE. (Middle) 8.—ALLEY CHURCH, JAMAICA. (Right) 9.—TOWER OF THE SAVANNAH CLUB, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS

rough stones set in a composition of red earth and lime mortar. The actual building process is not unlike that used for poured concrete; and the walls are finished by a surface rendering in similar fashion.

Public and ecclesiastical buildings conform fairly closely to their English prototypes, except perhaps for a certain extravagance of detail which does no more than match them to the luxuriance of their tropical setting. The Rodney Memorial at Spanish Town, Jamaica (Fig. 2), is a good example of this. Erected shortly after the event to commemorate Rodney's great victory over the French fleet in 1782, it is designed on orthodox lines; yet from the bold reliefs above the open arches to the lion on top of the cupola, it exhibits extravagances of detail which are typically Jamaican. This Memorial, incidentally, forms one side of a square which was planned as a central feature of what was till 1872 the capital of Jamaica and is a fine example of a lay-out in the grand manner.

Alley Church, also in Jamaica (Fig. 8), is another example of the same tendency. This church, built about 1820, follows the usual West Indian aisle-less plan but, unlike many, boasts

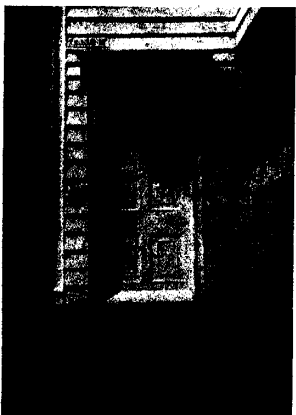
of a tower. This plays for safety by being squat and, characteristically, has all its features—quoins, keystones and roundel—exaggerated. It is interesting to compare it with another tower, also brick built, nearly a thousand miles away on the Savannah Club at Bridgetown, Barbados (Fig. 9). This is twenty years later in date and has a distinctly Victorian air.

For domestic buildings the usual material was wood, and the plan was first to build a platform of masonry, then to construct upon it a single-storeyed building consisting of a gallery running the length of the house, corresponding with the "porch" of the American Colonial house, with a passage at right-angles out of which opened the other rooms. In the larger houses, this passage might be broad enough to serve as a dining-room. The kitchen and other offices would be in out-buildings at the back. Where there was an upper storey, this would generally be reached by an outside stairway. Clarence House, Antigua (Fig. 10), built in 1857 for the Duke of Clarence, who was later to ascend the English throne as William IV, conforms to this general plan except that the gallery is returned along the two sides. It also still possesses examples of the fine ironwork

dating from about 1800 which is found so plentifully in this Island.

Domestic buildings naturally afforded scope for the individualism of craftsmen and even if the relative smallness and poverty of the Islands led to less rich a development than in the American Colonies, there is much to admire. The streets of Falmouth, Jamaica (Fig. 4), of St. John's, Antigua (Fig. 11), and of St. George's, Grenada (Fig. 1) in particular contain a wealth of buildings which, while differing each from its neighbour, have the just proportions and essential good manners which characterise all Georgian architecture. They strike the observer as English and as yet not English: they represent, indeed, Georgian architecture in its West Indian dress.

Emancipation in 1834 created a serious labour problem and many fine estates were abandoned for lack of labourers to cultivate them. Free Trade in 1846 abolished the British West Indian monopoly of the British sugar market and completed the ruin of the planters. As a consequence, building in the Colonies came to an abrupt halt just when the Georgian tradition in England passed into eclipse.



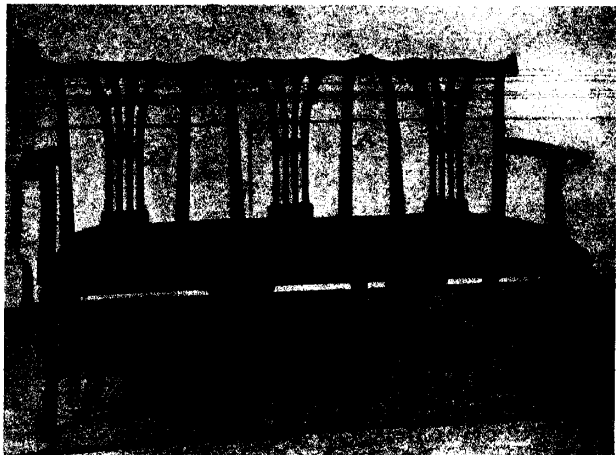
10.—CLARENCE HOUSE, ANTIGUA. (Middle) 11.—DOORWAY OF HOUSE AT CORNER OF EAST AND ST. MARY STREETS, ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA. (Right) 12.—SHOP FRONT IN SWAN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS

# IRISH SEAT FURNITURE from MALAHIDE CASTLE

By MARGARET JOURDAIN

IRISH architecture and decoration had a short flowering season. The publications of the Georgian Society of Dublin admit that the native oak furniture is both "very rare and very rude" in Irish houses, and that the output of walnut furniture is negligible. But during the early and middle Georgian period, under ordered and stable conditions, the development of building, interior decoration and furniture, centring naturally in Dublin, was surprisingly rapid. Visitors to Ireland noted the richness of decoration in the great Dublin houses, especially in the hall, staircase and living-rooms, though the bedrooms were plainly and scantily furnished and the servants were "stowed away anywhere."

The Irish furniture makers in the period between about 1725 and 1760 used mahogany without figure, very rich in colour (approaching in some cases black) and patinating readily. The peculiar characteristics of Irish work have been described by various authorities. Its chief difference from English furniture lies in the spaces occupied by carving on the aprons of stools, chairs and tables, where the flat, naïve, foliated detail is relieved against a ground incised with a large-meshed trellis or punching. There is also a tendency to interrupt the curve of the cabriole leg by a collar above the paw



2.—MAHOGANY THREE-CHAIR-BACK SETTEE, circa 1760



1.—MAHOGANY ARM-CHAIR, circa 1768

foot, and to square the paw foot; also to introduce webbing between the claws of claw and ball terminations. In cabriole seat furniture, the legs are often united by a stretcher at a time when this construction was obsolete in England.

In Irish furniture about 1735 "they appear to have copied the design of English furniture of about 1725; in fact it may be said that the Irish furniture of this period is a decade later in design than the English."

The flat surface of carved detail, the squared foot and the connecting stretcher are all shown in the chair-back settee from Malahide Castle, near Dublin (Fig. 2). In the second set of seat furniture in the same house the cabriole legs, the broad vertical divisions of the seat, and the shell and acanthus detail on the seat-rail and leg would indicate a date about 1730 in English furniture, but the character of the carving on the top rail must date from the middle years of the century.

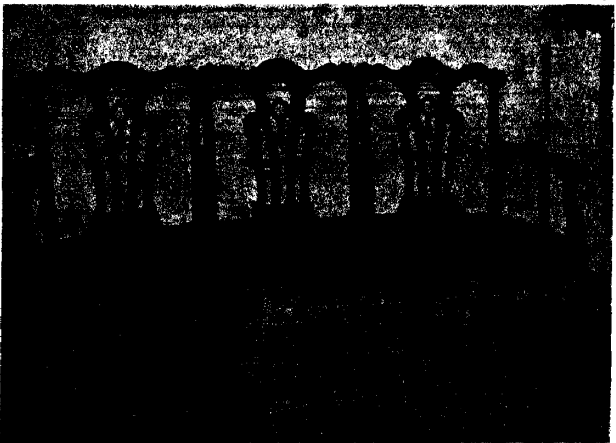
There was considerable alteration to the

interior of Malahide during the lifetime of Richard Talbot who succeeded about 1760, and on entering into possession he set about bringing it up to date. "The whole interior of the west range was no doubt gutted, and new floors and windows were inserted; also some two-thirds of the main floor was devoted to a big drawing-room communicating with a smaller drawing-room. Both rooms have ceilings of the rich Rococo decoration which the Dublin plasterers, headed by Richard West, had been executing for twenty years" (to quote Mr. Christopher Hussey's account of Malahide in *COUNTRY LIFE*, April 25, 1947).

The work might have been assigned to a date at least a decade earlier than 1765 if the family tradition had not been definite that it was undertaken after 1765.

The chairs and settee (Figs. 1 and 2) are no doubt contemporary with this reconstruction.

Early in George III's reign Irish furniture followed English furniture more closely in point of date, and was influenced by the pattern-books of London cabinet-makers. The inlaid furniture by William Moore, of Dublin (illustrated in *COUNTRY LIFE*, May 3, 1946) is close to contemporary English design. This was to be expected from the "long experience at Messrs. Mayhew & Ince, London," which is quoted by Moore in an advertisement in the *Dublin Evening Post* of 1782. From this advertisement it is clear that he specialised in inlay, and his place of business was "the inlaid ware-room." In the Dublin directories he is described as cabinet-maker from 1785-1790 and inlayer and cabinet-maker from 1791 and 1793. In 1791 a visitor touring Ireland spoke of the work of an Irish furniture-maker, Charles Dunroche, whose "mahogany chairs would not have disgraced a cabinet-maker in London."



3.—MAHOGANY THREE-CHAIR-BACK SETTEE, circa 1768

# TOBACCO-GROWING IN BRITAIN

By E. F. HURT

**D**OUTBLESS now that permission has been granted to individuals to grow tobacco for their personal use, free from controls, excise and red tape, many people in Britain will wish to try their hand at this interesting crop. This urge may be due either to restriction of supplies in shops or merely to the inherent tendency of the true gardener to experiment.

There is nothing difficult about growing tobacco here, as far as climate is concerned, for most parts of this country have probably a far more favourable climate than that of Belgium, where good tobacco is grown privately on a very wide scale. Whether the result will make an agreeable smoke or merely be suitable for fumigation depends, however, not so much on the kind of seed used as on attention to certain details of cultivation and the correct handling of the resultant crop in the curing and maturing stages.

Though there are probably few unaware of the fact, it is perhaps as well to state at the out-

set that, suitable only for cigars, and the rolling of cigars is a work which requires experience hardly likely to be attained at the outset by the amateur.

It should not be imagined that the flavour or quality of a tobacco depends entirely on the variety. Soil is the main factor, both in quality, colour and flavour. Clay soils give the heaviest crops, but produce dark tobaccos of stronger flavour and generally unsuitable for cigarettes. The light, thin-leaved tobaccos are grown on sandy soils. Clay soils can be improved by making them more porous by the addition of a high percentage of sand, always provided there is plenty of humus and good drainage. The best conditions are probably a porous, fertile sandy soil with a good clay subsoil.

The seeds should be sown in March under glass or in a cold greenhouse, in much the same way as most other seedlings. Tobacco seed runs about 350,000 seeds to the ounce, so that not only is very little required but great care must be

out into the garden, since the whole ball of soil can be taken out intact. Tobacco plants do not resent root disturbance particularly, but it always causes a slight cessation of growth; this one must avoid in this variable climate, and aim at keeping the plants moving as fast as possible without check.

Early in May the seedlings can be placed outdoors to harden off, protected with screens if there is the chance of frost at night. According to the district, final planting out to their permanent site can take place in late May or the first week in June.

I assume that the bed has been prepared well in advance with farm-yard manure dug well in and a fine surface tilth obtained. It should be where the plants will get full sun and warmth and be sheltered from the north and the north-east, as cold winds cause set-back and damage the leaves, as do gales. For shelter nothing equates a row of runner beans. The tobacco plants should be spaced 2 ft. and the rows 3 ft. apart.

Subsequent cultivation is simple: keep weeds down but be careful if hoeing not to disturb the roots or cut those near the surface. If the weather tends to dryness it is wise to mulch round the plants with straw, compost or strawy manure, and, if water is needed in addition, to water through the mulch.

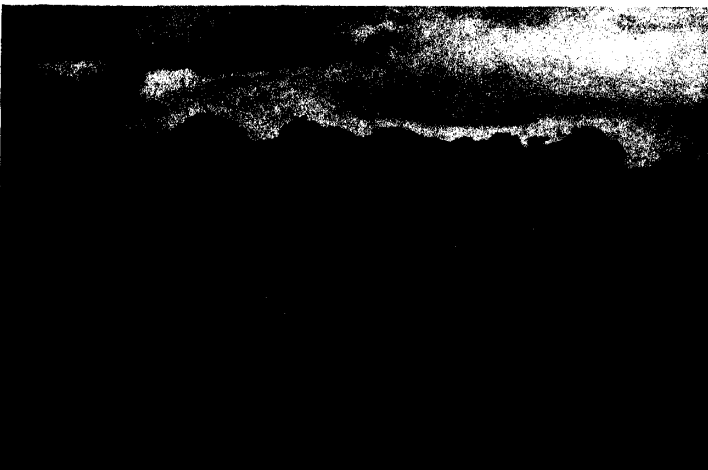
No artificial fertiliser must be used except saltpetre; anything else will cause the crop to grow coarse. The first dressing of saltpetre should be about a teaspoonful scattered round the roots, over a fairly wide area, about a fortnight after planting out. In dry weather water this in. Further dressings can be made at monthly intervals. I have found it advantageous to use a pinch of saltpetre per seed box dissolved in water, for the seedlings about a week before the first transplanting.

On no account allow the plants to flower. Nip out the flower buds as they show. The same applies to all side shoots or shoots from the root base, for one is aiming at maximum growth of the main leaves in the shortest possible period.

Time for cutting should normally be from mid-August to early September. The leaves mature from the bottom upwards and each should be harvested as it ripens. Ripening will show itself by the leaf turning yellow and to some extent withering. The exact time to cut is when, if one folds the leaf latitudinally in the fingers, it cracks right across.

As the leaves are gathered they should be either hung up in small bunches in a dry, airy shed or barn, or laid out on trays covered with wire netting, the main aim being air circulation all round. If the weather turns wet and the atmosphere damp it is advisable to shut all windows and doors and apply a little of the air by means of a stove under the drying crop. This process of drying or curing takes 6-8 weeks. An alternative method, where possible, is to cure by heat, but in this, the most rapid, process, the heat must gradually be increased to about 160 deg. F. and maintained during 4-5 days. The leaves must then be allowed to soften again with moisture from the air and the process repeated. Then leave five weeks in a dry place.

When the leaves are dry and well coloured one is ready to start on the essential process of fermentation. Await a period of wet weather, when the moist air will soften the leaves again and make it possible to handle them without



PART OF THE TOBACCO CROP, READY FOR HARVESTING, ON A PLANTATION IN HAMPSHIRE

set that the ornamental tobacco plants, so often seen in our borders, of the species *Nicotiana glauca*, are not only totally unsuitable for making smoking tobaccos but may be positively dangerous. The main smoking tobacco comes from *Nicotiana Tabacum*, *N. macrophylla* or *N. virginica*, with certain sub-varieties. *N. Tabacum* (the common tobacco) is the Havana type; *N. macrophylla* is the source of the Maryland tobaccos. Another species, *N. rustica*, a smaller plant than the former, has been widely cultivated in Germany, Hungary and the East Indies, and it is from this, I believe, that some of the best Austrian tobaccos were produced.

Which variety is selected will depend very largely on supplies available, but I think there should be no difficulty in obtaining in this country seed of *N. virginica* of the Burley variety, or possibly of some of the Rhodesian tobaccos. Having recently tried the Havana tobacco, I cannot recommend it, as it tends to grow coarse and produce a very strong, rather rank tobacco on many of our soils, and in this climate, especially if the season should be a wet one. I have recently handled some fine Austrian tobacco grown here which produced a very agreeable smoking tobacco of good flavour and fine aroma. In any case, Havana is really, even at

taken not to sow too thickly. It is therefore best to mix a small quantity of seed with fine sand or ashes for sowing. Sow in boxes in a good mixture of loam, compost and sand. On no account must tobacco seed be sown deeply, and, after sowing, the seed bed having been prepared so that the top soil is very fine, it is best to brush the seed in with a fine brush or sprinkle a fine layer of soil over it through a fine mesh sieve.

Place glass over the boxes and keep them from light until germination starts, keeping the bed moist, of course. As soon as possible start thinning, even if this has to be done with a pair of tweezers, for the seedlings are very tender and, as they spread their leaves outwards at first, are liable to intermingle with one another, so that thinning a too thickly sown box is liable to cause damage to neighbouring plantlets. Keep on thinning at intervals so that no plants touch one another, and keep them near the light so that they do not draw. Throughout, the seedlings must be kept moist and growing. When they are large enough to handle transplant them; generally, it is advisable to do this twice. The final transplanting, before planting outdoors, I find best done into sizeable pots, as this avoids root disturbance when one is putting the plants

breaking them. Now carefully remove the midrib, thus dividing each leaf into two long half leaves. Place in a separate stock the leaves from the bottom of the plant, which are always the coarsest in quality and flavour.

Make a box of the length and width of the largest whole leaf. The lid should be of the dimensions of the interior of the bottom of the box so that it will slip freely in. Into this box lay the half leaves side by side and stack up. Slip in the "lid" and apply slight pressure by means of weights. Fermentation will be quickly set up and the temperature in the centre should rise to about 130° F. Overheating must in all cases be avoided. From time to time remove the weights and lid and open up the leaves, turning the two piles of half leaves over so that the portions formerly at the sides of the box go to the centre (sides to middle) and the upper and lower leaves go to the centre of the pile, so as to make for even fermentation of the whole stock. Fermentation should be sufficient after 5-6 weeks and the leaves have attained an even shade of brown (lighter colours come from the heat treatment, mentioned above, during curing). Too high a fermentation temperature produces dark brown leaves. The next process is ageing, which can be either a comparatively short process (Belgian growers usually give this nine months) or a long one up to four or five years.

Before the tobacco is stored to age it remains with the individual to decide whether he wishes his resultant smoking tobacco to be

naturally flavoured or to introduce some artificial flavouring by means of what are known as sauces. Alternatively, such sauces can be introduced after the tobacco has aged and just before it is cut up for the use to which it is to be put. Generally speaking, tobacco smoked in England are natural flavoured, though some, of course, are flavoured with liquorice or other aromatic substances.

A good sauce to apply before storage and one which does not give a distinctive flavour, as is so frequent with Continental tobaccos, is a simple solution of demerara sugar applied to both sides of the fermented leaves. Some use a mixture of rum or molasses, and either of these could even be applied before the fermentation process, which they will accelerate.

Take the fermented leaves and roll them tightly, then wrap the resultant bundle from end to end with closely wound string and hang each in a cool dry place to mature.

When the tobacco is fully matured it is time to cut it. Without a machine for the purpose, cutting tobacco fine enough for cigarettes is not easy, but a safety razor blade mounted in a holder and used with a straight-edge board will probably serve the purpose as well as anything else, though it seems likely that some enterprising firm will shortly market some simple gadget for cutting for the home producer.

To prepare for cutting, remove the string from the tobacco packs and damp the leaves sufficiently to allow them to be handled without breaking or crumbling. Make a trial of a small

sample to see how it burns and then, if necessary, decide if further treatment is required. If the burning is poor, the damping can be done with water in which a small amount of saltpetre has been dissolved.

I have had good results from a solution of strong tea in which demerara sugar and small quantities of saltpetre were dissolved applied to the leaves before they were put away to age. But, as I have said, sauces are a matter of taste to a large extent, and it is only from the point of view of easy burning that saltpetre may be necessary. If the plant itself has not taken up enough during growth.

Tobacco is liable to certain pests and diseases. A virus "mosaic disease" may attack the plants (it shows as more or less sharply defined dark and light patches), but it is not of great importance, except for its unsightliness, if it appears at a late stage of growth. Small white specks on the leaf are known as "leaf spot," and usually follow bacterial infection in leaves damaged by hail or wind. They likewise are of no particular importance.

During curing, however, excessive humidity may cause dark spots to occur which, if steps are not taken, will gradually join up and lead to the rotting of the leaf. A rise in temperature will cure this at the outset. Too rapid drying may cause white veins, but these will not affect the smoking of the resultant tobacco. Mineral salts may cause an efflorescence on the surface, either during curing or fermentation, but this may be brushed off.

## THE EARLIEST PRIMER

WHEN we consider the vast number of books that have been written about golf it is remarkable how comparatively modern they nearly all are, and further that the poets began it long before the prose labourers. It was as far away as 1743 that the first published *The Golf. An heroic-comical poem*. Nearly a hundred years after that George Fullerton Carnegie produced the rhyming couplets in which he described and laughed in a friendly way at the chief figures of his day at St. Andrews. Not till 1887 appeared the first work in prose. *The Golfer's Manual*, by H. B. Farnie, the author described as "the first rude draft of a golfing lex scripta." Till quite lately this has been a book very hard to come by, and I have been fortunate in possessing an original copy, which once belonged to that delightful St. Andrews golfer, the late K. B. Sharp. Now, however, the Dromore Press have reprinted it, and, though they kindly asked me to write a short introduction to it, I hope I am not therefore debarring from saying what a most engaging book it is.

This new edition is adorned with agreeable wood engravings by Mr. John O'Connor, and my one slight regret is that it was not found possible to reproduce the original frontispiece. I am so very fond of that picture of the great Allan Robertson in his best clothes seated in a photographer's rustic grotto, flanked by a design of clubs and balls, and looking, to borrow a Fickelickian simile, as much out of his element as a dolphin in a sentry-box.

That is a small point, however, and I do sincerely assure the reader, if he has any romantic feeling for old golf and pleasant writing, that this is a dear little book. When I was given my original copy, which must be thirty years or more old, I was struck by in which I described the author as "the dearest old gentleman." I was corrected by a kind correspondent who told me that H. B. Farnie (that was the author's real name and he was in his day, I believe, a well-known dramatist) was in the prime of life when he wrote his book. Nevertheless, I think I was fundamentally right. If he was not affected, very attractively, to be old. His sympathies were not so much with "the fliers of the year" as with the "golfers non-agile." He loved to picture himself as one of a foursome of "oldsters" going leisurely round "the quodonian round enlivened with varied conversation," periodically "pooing

a ball gently on to a table of smooth turf when a longer shot would land them in grief."

I do not know how good a player he was, though he had clearly thought a good deal about the theory of the game, and was prepared to contend with geometrical diagrams, but his advice on its technique is not to be read to-day with any hope of finding the elusive secret of golf. He was a teacher of his own day, and modern pundits have left him far behind, but what he has to say is extremely interesting in an historical way. He was naturally of the old school, and that is what makes his advice so horrid and that the right hand must hold quite loosely so that the club could glide about in it at its own sweet will. It is rather pathetic to find him showing his pupils with such sweet reasonableness how by their own experiments he can discover these great truths. "Let the novice," he says, "hold it (the club) tightly with both hands and then try a swing; his wrist will be strained, and the club head will return to meet the ball as fate directs. . . . Let him lay his thumb along the shaft and he will find his swing awkward, uneven, and consequently powerless." It sounds so convincing and so common-sense, and now famous modern teachers have said the same thing; and yet the fact remains that the best players of to-day hold firmly with both hands, and most of them have the left thumb down the shaft, and their swings are certainly not powerless.

He is on surer ground, indeed on permanently sure ground, when he deprecates "a careless acquisition of the first rudiments" and insists on people learning a good method to begin with. He draws a terrible picture of the style that they teach themselves in middle life, a style "made up of segments of parabolic curves and arches, horizontal and oblique, and erratically curving strokes—exciting from their very incongruity some reasonable doubts as to their efficaciousness." Gently but firmly he tells them that, though circumstances alter cases and the old cannot too precisely imitate the young, yet there is really only one way to play golf. It is "not convenient . . . that I should choose persons resembling that character of popular superstition to the civic dignitaries of London, should sweep his club round his shoulder with the same far-circling swing as his little opponent." There must be, therefore, some variety of style, but, and this he puts in frenzied italics, "we assert that this variety is merely a difference

## A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

in degree and not in kind." We can all follow the true and only light as far as in us lies.

The history of human folly has a tendency to repeat itself and the author is interesting about the preposterous clubs with which the sportsmen of the past were wont to play. "Their play clubs in general are remarkable for very long shafts either very stiff or—no *juste milieu*—very supple. In fact, as the *golfing* Vulgate hath it, perfect tangles." Most people have probably forgotten or never knew the ravages with very long shafts (called fishing-rods or enormous shafts) and the enormous clubs which dragged the country in the earlier years of this century; but they cannot have forgotten the mania for limber shafts just before the war. Those were "tangles" indeed, and Mr. Farnie had a prophetic eye.

He was not nearly such a good prophet as to the iron clubs of his day, which he describes as "obviously of an unchangeable character." Those clubs are now as fossils or museum pieces, compared with our numbered sets. Apart from a casual mention of the lofting iron, he enumerates the forms of the club, the bunker iron, the driving iron, and the cleek or cleft. The iron of this last club he derives either from an old Scottish word meaning hook, which I take to be sound philology, or from "the sharp clicking sound produced in making the stroke," which is obviously nonsense. The poor man's mind was altogether in a rather confused state when he wrote this. He lived in a time of transition, when the feathery ball had not long been superseded by the usurping gutty. That had probably been a blow to his conservative soul, and now golfers were beginning to discard the race of spoons which he loved (especially the baffing spoon or "cutty") and to test up smooth turf with iron. He was sure Allan was a good player with his cleek; that was undeniable, and the lofting iron was a comfort with a bunker between you and a green "in close proximity." Still he could not wholly reconcile himself to iconoclasm and innovation, and his counsel for a medal round was to "try and give your iron clubs a holiday." Much of his advice seems to be antiquated, and that of John Nyren in *The Young Cricketer's Tutor*, but there is something essentially charming about him, and he loved golf much. If he has found the baffing spoon "an excessively puzzling club to use" on the aphodel, where the lies are said to be difficult, let us hope he has taken to the cleek on cleek.

# A GREAT NORSE SCULPTOR

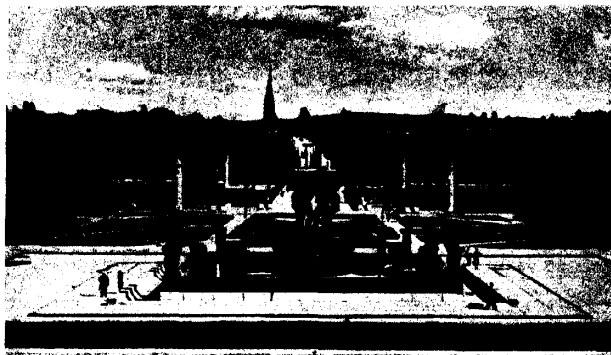
Gustav Vigeland's Fountain Project in the Frogner Park, Oslo

By URSULA STEWART

**G**USTAV VIGELAND was born in 1869 and began his fountain project at Oslo in 1905. The original plan for a fountain to be placed near the palace grew, and in June, 1931, the Municipality of Oslo passed a resolution placing the Frogner Park at his disposal. The whole lay-out of the park was his design, and the studios that were erected for the work have since his death, during the German occupation, in March, 1943, become a Vigeland Museum.

In return he gave all his works for the Frogner Park to the city of Oslo. He is the only artist or sculptor in Norway to gain such support from the Municipality.

There are two schools of thought about Vigeland in Norway, emphatically diverse, the anti-Vigeland faction maintaining that he achieved this honour through sheer force of personality. Over luncheon in the Press Club lasting well into the afternoon Paul Gauguin,



1.—THE FOUNTAIN AT THE FROGNER PARK, OSLO



2.—DETAIL OF THE FOUNTAIN, WITH TREE OF LIFE MOTIF AND BAS-RELIEFS



3.—ALONG THE BRIDGE BRONZE FIGURES IN ATTITUDES OF STRUGGLE, FLIGHT, REPOSE AND LOVE LINE THE GRANITE PARAPETS



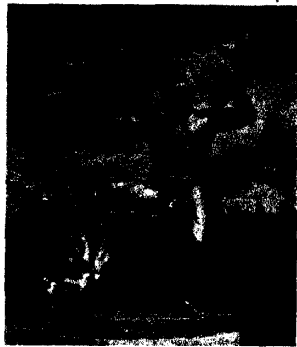
4.—THE GRANITE MONOLITH OF THE FOUNTAIN PROJECT: THE STRUGGLE OF MAN DEPICTED IN A MASS OF BODIES

art critic, Communist, grandson of the painter and anti-Vigeland, gave me his views.

On returning to England, I was fortunate enough to meet Hans P. Lødrup, who heads the pro-Vigeland school. His comprehensive book on Vigeland, beautifully illustrated, has not yet been translated into French or English and little is known of the sculptor outside Norway.

Herbert Maryon in his book *Modern Sculpture* (Pitman, 1933) devotes considerable space to a description of the fountain project, then unfinished, comparing it as an achievement to Rodin's *Portal of Hell*.

Vigeland's early work is in the more classical tradition. In youth he spent a year in Paris, where he knew Rodin, and later visited Italy and Germany. The beautiful statue of Camilla Collet, feminist and sister of the poet Henrik Vergeland, touching in its expression of loneliness and grace, is a good example of his work before the later developments resulting in the figures on the bridge in the Frogner Park. So also is that of Abel, the mathematician. Both these statues are in the Royal Park in Oslo. Vigeland's output apart from the vast fountain project was immense, amounting in the view of the anti-Vigeland faction to megalomania, ruining



5.—MAN THE CREATOR AND THE DESTROYER. (Middle) 6.—CHILDISH RAGE PORTRAYED IN BRONZE ON THE LEFT PARAPET OF THE BRIDGE. (Right) 7.—“WOMEN, WAISTLESS AND HEAVY-THIGHED, ATTAIN IN THE UPPER HALF OF THE BODY AN ALMOST GRECIAN BEAUTY”

his integrity as an artist. During his years of work for the Frogner Park he lived in seclusion, allowing no visitors, artists, or critics to come within range of the studios. The following impressions are purely impressions, how vivid I discovered only when, in Lillehammer, due to return, I cancelled my passage, feeling impelled to visit the Frogner Park again.

On a warm October day we descended from the tram. After passing through large iron entrance gates supported by granite pillars, grim and forbidding, and an avenue of young birches golden in the sunlight, we were confronted by the Fountain Project, vast, surprising and momentarily breath-taking in the first shock to the eye.

On either side of a wide bridge crossing the lake are the *oglegruppene* or lizard groups; man struggling on granite monoliths with a scowled head, his limbs, his torso, and his evil. Along the bridge bronze figures in attitudes of struggle, flight, repose and love line the granite parapets (Fig. 3). Women, waistless and heavy-thighed, attain in the upper half of the body an almost Grecian beauty (Fig. 7); children run hands outstretched, or stand dejected rubbing rounded fists into faces crumpled with tears.

By so many figures I was at first con-

fused, distracted by the background, not knowing where to rest the eye; struck also by the ugliness of the lamps placed intermittently between the figures and seeming to detract from them. Later from below I saw them standing out with exceptional force and beauty against the sky; from this view they seemed to hold additional power.

Beyond the bridge is the fountain itself (Fig. 1), a cauldron held by five powerful male figures also in bronze, but again the eye is distracted by the curious tree motif surrounding it; figures, many of them children, swing, climb or stand entwined in the Tree of Life. Round the low wall or parapet on which the trees rest are bas-reliefs, scenes in the life of man from birth to death and after, curious, macabre, some of great beauty, all with a strong feeling of movement.

Beyond again, above flights of steps, rises a granite monolith, the struggle of Man depicted in a mass of bodies; a Belsen of the well-nourished (Fig. 4). In comparison with the fountain it appears small and out of proportion. Looking back from the high ground surrounding it towards the fountain and the bridge, one can see the granite groups in the distance, in the general plan. From here the whole project appears too large for the size of the park, and

many are of the opinion that as a monument it has failed. Thirty-six granite groups remain to be put in place and the pillars for these are again a distraction, making it difficult to judge the whole.

During my second visit to Norway, in the spring, Mr. Lådrup was kind enough to arrange for me to visit the Vigeland Museum, not yet open to the public, and here the plaster casts for these groups can be seen; also the granite groups which are already completed and the plan of the park as it will be with all the groups in place.

On entering the room containing the plaster casts I was overpowered by so much mountainous flesh; while it is difficult to form an opinion at such close quarters, the figures appear to be out of proportion both to the monolith and to the tree motif below. Some groups, even his summer style, are of exceptional beauty, and Man and Woman, the bronze of which is in the National Gallery in Oslo, makes a restful contrast. The iron side gates for the park with a sweeping design of human figures are also of interest; the woodcuts, of which there are two rooms, show great strength. I came away overwhelmed by the vast output of a lifetime and the forceful personality of the man.

## A COUNTRYWOMAN'S NOTES > By EILUNED LEWIS

FEBRUARY Fill-Dyke could hardly fill any more dykes than January has already brimmed this year, and we may still hope that the floods of spring will not rival those which followed the rigours of 1947. "Winter's rains and rains" sang Swinburne in his lovely *Atlanta chorus*, but the rains and rains, if they happen at winter's end, have none of the melancholy of autumn; unless, of course, one happens to be their victim. I heard tell lately of a much-travelled, adventurous woman who has twice lost all her possessions in distant places of the earth—the first time by fire, the second by flood—and held that the flood had been the worse experience of the two. The desolation and creeping misery of the rising waters were more difficult to face than the swift fury of fire.

FORTUNATELY, in this country the word flood has less tragic associations, and conjures up scenes which vary from the spectacular to the comic. In a small town near my childhood's home, a seemingly innocent stream, known as the Green Brook, caused an excitement nearly every year by its misbehaviour. Nothing could have been milder than the appearance of this little rivulet in summer time, but the townspeople had imprudently confined it to a culvert without reckoning on its winter indignation. Invariably the culvert was choked with

gravel, and when it rained in the hills above the stream arose and burst that miserable conduit, with the result that half the town was flooded. Then great was the uproar and indignation; pigs and chickens looked down from bedroom windows whither they had been taken for safety, and feeling ran so high on the question of remedies that several town councillors were known to have lost their seats because of the Green Brook.

...

THE streams of the Welsh Border are no doubt headlong and undisciplined, and I recall the delicious excitement of climbing out of the train with all the other passengers on our way back from the sea, because a railway bridge had been swept away. (The particular place, if I remember aright, was aptly named Clatter.) Carriage and horses had come to meet us, so that the rest of the journey home was accomplished in a waggamette, superior, on a fine spring day, to any train. But there was another worse occasion when a cloud-burst at the source of a brook caused it to carry away the whole side of a house as it passed. Chairs and sofas floated down-stream, as well as a cabinet full of china, which came to rest on a bank with its contents unbroken.

These occurrences were caused by the tempestuous behaviour of small streams, and

had nothing in common with the lordly rising of such rivers as the Severn and Dovey. We, on Sabrina's banks, yearly beheld broad acres of water brimming the wide valley and islanding familiar trees. Boats and even boat-houses had to be dragged away to safety. There seemed scarcely a connection between those swirling brown waters and the gentle river on which we grow up, even his summer style. Only excursions of mud and straw, still clinging on warm May days to the overhanging branches of willow and alder, were left to remind us of "rains and ruins," and their removal, which we called our spring-cleaning, was one of the rites of the year.

...

IT is disconcerting to find the words "out of stock" appearing as frequently in a nurseryman's catalogue of trees and shrubs as "out of print" in a bookseller's list. My efforts to replace the pink acacia, lost last winter, have proved fruitless. A weeping cherry, ordered in January, must wait till next autumn. As for merrill and roses, they are nearly as invisible as Hans Andersen's heroine when she dissolved in foam.

All this search for plants has badly helped up the re-stocking of the shrub garden, and now at last having procured a *Spiraea arguta*, a Venetian sumach (*Rhus cotinus*), a *Viburnum fragrans*, and a daphne (but not the one ordered) we are in the quandary of not knowing how much



of the old bushes to cut back for their reception. This is a state which no doubt never afflicts the expert, and I have just read in Mr. Haworth-Booth's admirable book, *The Flowering Shrub Garden*, that "the novelist's overgrown garden does not really exist." Alas, it sometimes does, since this novelist, anyway, frequently omits to cut back her shrubs when they are most umbrageous. For example, the flowering currant which charmed us in the spring became a bore in August, but looked so inoffensive by Christmas that one hadn't the heart to be drastic.

I see that Mr. Haworth-Booth recommends hydrangeas as the "perfect antidote to August garden drabness." How cheering to find that even a noted gardener can have his moments of despondency!

THE little stationer's shop has had its stock of Valentines since mid-January, which shows a determination for romance. There is very little paper lace about them this year, but no austerity in the sentiments, pink hearts and blue ribbons, Cupids and roses.

One was inscribed "With love to my Husband," and the lady behind the counter was disposed to scoff. "I don't know what my husband would say to that serious thing," she snorted, searching for an envelope to fit. Was the printer, I wonder, who printed it scornful, too, and the girl who tied the blue silk bow on its side? And who composed the sugary words? Yet in a world of violence and saccharine some expression of love and true sentiment ("A little kindness, Red putting her hair in papers," to quote the Red Queen) can do wonders.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### NEW TOWNS' THREAT TO OLD TOWNS

SIR.—The author of your interesting article of January 2 about the new town of Harlow remarks that one of the advantages of the Harlow proposals is that there will be no disturbance of an "old town." Unfortunately in the case of Hemel Hempstead this is not so; the plan shortly to be on view in London involves wholesale disturbance of local property and much dispossession. The site was turned down as geographically unsuitable by Sir Patrick Abercrombie himself, but Mr. Silkin and his technicians in spite of justifiable opposition by local residents, persist in their plan.

Mr. Silkin has now disclosed that he intends to "develop" St. Albans, Hatfield and Welwyn. These disclosures have been made in a piecemeal manner. Had he, for instance, issued his plans to develop St. Albans at the same time as those for Hemel Hempstead, the folly of making the latter a new town would have been even more apparent. The two places are too near one another in spite of promised green belts, and they are also too near the Metropolis.

The transporting of urban dwellers into rural Hertfordshire will cause great congestion round London and ruin the rural amenities of one of the few unspoiled Home Counties. Unfortunately Hertfordshire is to absorb the overspill of the city. In the case of Hemel Hempstead the Minister should think again and in future should leave old towns undisturbed.—RUSSELL HALL, *Pembryn Lodge, N.W.1.*

### A NEW ZEALAND GANNET COLONY

SIR,—Your readers may be interested in the enclosed photographs, taken at the gannet sanctuary at Cape Kidnappers, at the southern extremity of Hawke's Bay, on the mainland of New Zealand. This colony, the largest in the Dominion, was estimated last year to contain between 4,000 and 5,000 birds. It attracts large numbers of visitors each year, although a permit has to be obtained, to ensure a certain amount of protection during the critical breeding period, and a long walk between six and seven miles under-



BEECH TREES JOINED BY THE GROWING TOGETHER OF TWO OF THEIR BRANCHES

*See letter: Siamese Twin Trees*

taken to it along the beach and up the hills to the edge of the cape.

The gannets return from their winter migration each year about August, and after busying themselves with the serious business of laying their single egg, hatching the chick, and teaching it to fly and fish for itself, they gradually drift away, and by the end of March the colony is deserted.—N. P. MILNE, *P.O. Box 2, Hastings, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.*

### HOW FAR CAN BRITAIN FEED HERSELF?

SIR,—May I venture a few comments on the recent article by Mr. Hurd on the possible contribution of British agriculture to our total food requirements?

Exchequer subsidies, tariffs and monetary inducements generally are not, I submit, the real determinants in this problem. The four factors which determine the extent to which British agriculture can contribute to the nation's need for food are the national diet, the numbers who will eat that diet, the area of land available on which food may be grown and the level of agricultural productivity. Mr. Hurd has decided to treat the first

factor as unknown, pending a report by the B.M.A., and this may be thought reasonable, even though it reduces his discussion to guesswork. He does advance some estimates of productivity, but the two other, and in my view the most important, factors he ignores, and this makes his discussion quite unrealistic. Yet the quantities involved should be ascertainable.

As a first approach I would refer to calculations made by Sir John Russell which show that about 1.8 acres per head would be needed to provide Britain's 1938 diet (which may be taken as the "diet of a middle-class household in pre-war days") at pre-war levels of agricultural productivity. Agricultural technique has doubtless improved since then, but against this must be set the rise in population and a steadily increasing demand on land available for agriculture, through the claims of, aerodromes, road-widening schemes and urban development. When these are taken into account I should be very surprised if the contribution to be made by British agriculture comes up to Mr. Hurd's optimistic estimate of a potential 60 per cent.

If the present population be taken as 49.7 million persons, and agricultural acreage at 31 million acres (see monthly *Digest of Statistics*), the reader may calculate for himself that Britain's agricultural contribution, on Sir John Russell's requirements, is only 40 per cent. On a similar basis, Mr. Hurd's objective, namely that British agriculture should be responsible for feeding twenty-eight million people adequately, would require some 44.8 million acres. It is reasonable, I submit, to doubt whether any Exchequer subsidies can increase our agricultural acreage by a rather more than one-third.—E. M. HUGH-JONES, *Keble College, Oxford.*

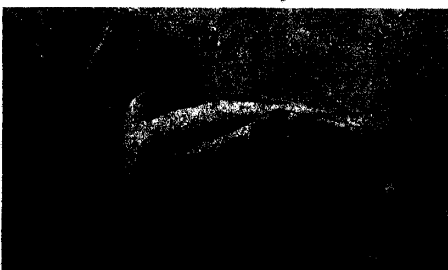
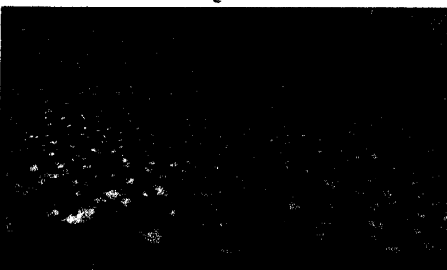
### SIAMESE TWIN TREES

SIR,—I think you may be interested in the enclosed photograph of two beech trees at Milton Damers, Devon, joined by the growing together of two of their branches—a phenomenon which, though not unique, in my opinion, is sufficiently unusual to merit attention.—K. W. S., *London, E.C.4.*

### DEER-STALKING PROBLEM

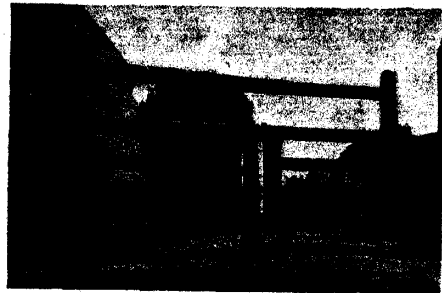
SIR,—While hind shooting on the Isle of Jura on December 30, 1947, I unfortunately wounded a beast fairly high on the near hind leg, breaking the bone. The wounded animal lay down after travelling about a mile, but she detected me as I came near to finish her with another shot and moved away at a fair speed. As she passed up the glen she attracted the attention of several stags which moved a short distance to watch her pass. Thereupon a strange sequence of events began. A knobber began to follow her and proceeded to pace her for not less than six miles. Had she been left to herself, the wounded beast would certainly have lain down again. The wound was bleeding the whole way, and she insisted on watching the stalker and I were able to follow her after she had crossed a mountain. When she tried to stop, the knobber drove her on and could be seen through the glass on such occasions to jump on her back or kick her.

We were still in pursuit when we saw that she had reached some stags. She was now accompanied by a fully



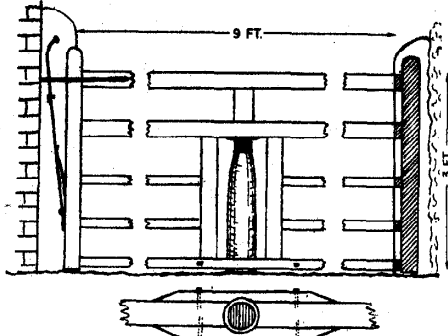
PART OF THE GANNET COLONY AT HAWKE'S BAY, NEW ZEALAND. (Right) AN ADULT GANNET ON ITS NEST

*See letter: A New Zealand Gannet Colony*



THE TAPSELL OR CLAP GATE AT FRISTON AND (right) A DIAGRAM OF A SIMILAR GATE AT EASTDEAN, SUSSEX

See letter: Clap Gates in Sussex



grown stag, and we assumed that he had driven the knobber away, although we did not see this happen. We were afraid that the long pursuit would have to continue, with an older and unwearied stag in place of the knobber driving our wounded quarry on before us. At this moment we heard a stag roar, and it appeared to be the one which was accompanying the hind. From behind a knoll we approached the place where the hind had last been seen, rather expecting to find all the deer moving away. The first indication that that had not happened was the sight of several of the stags feeding quietly. Approaching stealthily along the bed of a burn running round the knoll, we suddenly came upon two stags fighting. They were so absorbed in their dispute that they were unaware of our approach. The wounded hind had lain down exhausted by the burn. One shot but finished her and frightened the two stags away.

The problem upon which I would ask the opinion of deer-stalkers is this: the two facts that a stag roared and that two stags fought over the hind suggest that she was sexually attractive. Can this be attributed to the smell of blood from the wound, for the normal rutting season is surely over long before December 30? It should be stated as against this that two stags had been heard to roar in that forest as late as the middle of December, which suggests that the rut may not have been complete at the usual time. I had been inclined to attribute the knobber's pursuit of the wounded animal to the cruelty often shown by animals to the weak or ailing of their kind, but in view of the later fight between his supplanter and another fully grown stag I wonder whether his long pursuit was not also sexual in character. Can any of your readers explain the problem?—HUGH MOLSON, Caversham Lodge, Doveridge, near Derby.

#### NO PLACE FOR CARS

SIR.—A car-park at Blea Tarn, Westmorland, suggested by a recent correspondent to COUNTRY LIFE, is, thank God, not possible. If it were, it would be a deadly blow to Blea Tarn: hardly less in the indelible reminders of its deserted presence than on the days of blatant invasion, when car-loads of barren noise would fret and frustrate each other.

No man can enter into the spirit of this cradle of the hills, and the great Piles that look down on it, unless he comes quietly, humbly, and on foot, waiting for the Presence of Nature gradually to unfold his soul, and slowly

and silently to penetrate the recesses of his being.

Nature is not "scenery," but an age-old life, a sacred total reality of sonic solitude and stillness—not only at Blea Tarn, but in every place so far unviolated by the vulgarity and vandalism of secular distraction.

—DELMAR BANNER, *The Bird, Little Langdale, Ambleside, Westmorland.*

#### BATH AND ITS TREES

SIR.—I was much interested in Mr. Christopher Hussey's letter in COUNTRY LIFE of December 26, 1947, about the age of the Circus trees in Bath. In 1946 The Men of the Trees had these noble trees carefully pruned and treated by a team of their Tree Service experts, and they should be good for many years without further treatment.

It is disgusting to hear that these trees are once again threatened despite the fact that the great majority of the residents are keenly interested in their preservation. The accompanying drawing by the late Archdeacon Lonsdale Ragg, a resident of Bath, gives an impression of them in winter. They are truly majestic in summer, and are one of the finest groups in a city famous for its trees.

The fate of the horse chestnuts in Pulney Road still hangs in the balance. The first intention was to remove all these magnificent trees and plant instead Japanese flowering cherry trees. The old trees were supposed to be dangerous, and, at the request of several of our members in Bath, I inspected them. As far as I could see, there was only one unsound tree in the whole avenue, and I am of

the opinion that the others could all be saved if they were treated properly. —R. ST. BARNS BAKER, Founder of The Men of the Trees, *The Gate, Abbotsbury, Dorset.*

#### CLAP GATES IN SUSSEX

SIR.—Appropos of the letter in COUNTRY LIFE of January 2 concerning harts and clap gates, you may care to see the enclosed photograph of the tapsell gate, as clap gates are known in Sussex, at the entrance to the churchyard of the little downland church at Friston, mentioned by your correspondent.

These gates occur at the entrance to several of the Sussex downland churchyards—for example at Friston, Kingston, near Lewes, Eastdean and several other neighbouring villages—but until reading your correspondent's letter I had not heard of one outside Sussex.—E. J. ELPWICK, *10, Bella Vista, Hastings, Sussex.*

#### CONSTRUCTION AND WORKING

SIR.—I enclose a drawing showing the construction of the tapsell or clap gate at Eastdean church, Sussex. The gate is swung on a central wooden post bound with an iron ring at the top, and the bottom bar is flanked by two side pieces about a yard long attached by coach screws to allow for the round hole through which the pillar stands, as shown in the sketch below the gate.

The latch of the gate is not made as a spring as is common to-day, but is hinged and pressed outwards by a separate spring attached to the gate.

It is an old custom at Eastdean,

still observed to-day, for a bridegroom to lift his bride over the gate on leaving the church.

There is another similar style of gate at Jevington in the same district. —REGINALD MASON, *Eastbourne, Sussex.*

#### GAMES OF A CENTURY OR MORE AGO

SIR.—In COUNTRY LIFE of January 9, Mr. J. B. Laurence refers to a family game called The Cottage of Content, published about 100 years ago, and asks whether similar games of the period survive. The Cottage of Content, published on November 1, 1848, is one of the later of William Spooner's publications. Before being at 377, Strand, he was at No. 379, and in 1866 he published from 259, Regent Street.

I know of (and own most of) the following additional games published by him: A Voyage of Discovery; The Journey; The Savages of Europe; Game of English History; Game of Ancient History; The Merchants; The Country Fair; Hare and the Tortoise; The Game of Great Exhibition; The Funniest Fox Chase; Journey Through England and Wales; Chaplet of Chivalry; Eccentric Excursion; Fortune and His Seven Gifted Servants; Pirates and Traders of the West-Indies. All Spooner's games are lithographs, but the really early publications of Newbery, Wallis Harris, etc., are engraved and often hand coloured.

The oldest round game I have seen is "A Journey Through Europe or The Plan of Geography, invented and sold by the proprietor, John Jefferys, at his house in Chapel Street, near the Broad Way, Westminster, Writing Master, Accompt., Geographer, etc. Printed for Carrington Nowles, No. 60 in St. Paul's Churchyard, Sept. 14th, 1788."

At least 200 different games of this character were published between 1750 and 1850. They were mounted on linen and folded like maps, and are still to be found in old libraries, whence some find their way to the London sale rooms and second-hand book-sellers, where they command a ready sale.—F. R. B. WHITEHOUSE, *Harborne, Birmingham.*

#### CHARACTERS FROM LIFE

SIR.—I have a copy of a game somewhat similar to The Cottage of Content, entitled "The New Game of Human Life, published according to Act of Parliament, July 14, 1790, by John Wallis No. 18, Ladgate Street, and E. Newbery, the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard and Entered at Stationer's Hall."

The game is played with

#### THE CIRCUS TREES AT BATH IN WINTER: A DRAWING BY THE LATE ARCHDEACON LONSDALE RAGG

See letter: Bath and its Trees

a teetotum and there are 84 coloured pictures, beginning with the Infant, and ranging through virtuous and vicious characters such as the Studious, the Malignant, the Docile Boy, the Indolent, the Asiduous, the Rebellious Youth, the Duellist, the Coxcomb, the Generous Man, the Author, the Songster, the Poet, etc., etc., to No. 84, the Immortal Man.

There is a note on "The Utility and Moral Tendency of the Game" which reads:—

If parents who take upon themselves the pleasing task of instructing their children... will cause them to stop at each character and request their attention to a few moral and judicious observations of each character as they proceed and contrast the happiness of a virtuous and well-spent life with the fatal consequences arising from vicious and immoral pursuits. This game may be rendered the most useful and amusing of any that has hitherto been offered to the public.

Another note reads:—

N.B.—It is necessary to inform the purchaser that the Totum must be marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and to avoid introducing a dice box into private families each player must spin twice which will answer the same purpose.

H. M. LOWICZKIE, *Fulham, Moberley, Cheshire.*

[We are indebted to Mrs. Agnes M. R. Kenney, of 17, West Road, Cambridge, for the following additional information about the New Game of Human Life.—There are seven periods of 12 years each; players pay or receive stakes, and proceed or retreat according to the quality of the character which they have reached by the number shown by twice spinning the teetotum. It is most fortunate to arrive at No. 45, the Tragic Author, for then one proceeds direct to No. 84, the Immortal Man (apparently dressed



**ALEXANDER'S FLIGHT DEPICTED AMONG MODERN CORBELS AT CHESTER CATHEDRAL. AMONG THE OTHER SUBJECTS ARE CARICATURES OF DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE**

*See letter: Alexander's Flight in Stone*

mature under snow that drifted in, and then of matured Newfoundland port to England.

This Newfoundland port was held in much esteem in the west of England and was still obtainable before the war in Plymouth—and may be still for all I know.—C. A. HARE (Mrs.), Box 238, Nairobi, Kenya.

### ALEXANDER'S FLIGHT IN STONE

Sir,—Your recent correspondence about church carvings that illustrate the old story of Alexander and the griffins reminded me that the subject is included in a comparatively modern set of corbels on the exterior walls of the south transept at Chester Cathedral. My photograph shows Alexander in the angle of two walls—a vigorous figure altogether dwarfing his carriers.

This picture gallery, as Chester folk call it, is chiefly remarkable, however, for two political subjects. On the extreme left Disraeli, represented as the British lion, is seen "defending the Crown against Dr. Kenneth" and the third corbel from the right shows Gladstone, equally fearsome with daggers and lion's body, in the act of overthrowing the Irish Church.—ANTIGARIAN.

### A SUFFOLK FOLK MUSEUM

Sir,—Mr. Allan Jobson's letter of January 2 concerning Lavenham's folk museum prompts me to send a photograph of the hand-loom he mentions, as this loom is an important relic of a Lavenham trade and a fine specimen of local craftsmanship. I understand that Mr. Garrat, a Lavenham joiner who was responsible for some beautiful wood-carving in different parts of this Suffolk wool town, made the loom for Roper's horse-hair weaving establishment in Water Street, maybe 50 or 60 years ago. As Mr. Jobson remarked, the loom is in working order and, although now sur-

rounded by tombs and stained-glass windows, it is made quite realistic with a piece of green horse-hair cloth, as formerly used in upholstery, in process of being woven.

My other photograph illustrates a device used at an earlier stage in the craft, namely a teazle-board comprising many upturned steel prongs through which the rough horse-hair was pulled, or carded. Beside it I placed samples of some of the hair before and after treatment.

This teazle-board, along with the loom and several other tokens of the old trade, are being kept in the church until one of Lavenham's buildings can be turned into a much-needed museum.—G. BERNARD WOOD, *Rauston, Leeds.*

### A PIPEFUL OF ALE

Sir,—You may care to see the enclosed photograph of the round tower lock-up in the Leicestershire village of Swithead. It stands opposite a public house, and the story goes that once when an inebriate was locked therein one of his friends inserted the thin end of his long churchwarden pipe in a hole in the door and, pouring ale in the bowl of the pipe, tried to quench his thirst.

Arrows were shot at deer through its windows when this part of Charnwood was a forest. —NEBOLL WHITTELL, 73, *Christchurch Avenue, N.W.6.*

### LONG-HEADED AXES IN YORKSHIRE

Sir,—With reference to Mr. M. W. Inman's letter in your issue of January 9 concerning felling axes, an axe the blade of which is apparently identical with that of the reputed East Riding example you illustrated was presented to this museum last year. The length of the haft is 2 ft. 7 ins., and the blade is exactly half as long. The outer edge of the haft is quite straight and the inner edge slightly curved inwards. This axe was formerly used in woods to the south-east of Huddersfield.

My friend, Mr. T. F. Armstrong, who was blacksmith at Bearton, between Harrogate and Ripon, for over 30 years, informs me that this type of axe is still commonly employed in that part of Yorkshire.—EDWARD W. AUBROOK, Director, *The Tolson Memorial Museum, Ravenshroule, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.*

### TROUT REARED IN GARDEN PONDS

Sir,—Appropos of your correspondence about trout reared in garden ponds, in 1933 or 1934 my son placed a small trout about 3 ins. long in a pond in the garden. Very little was seen of it during the following years. In 1941 this house was let and the trout was unfortunately caught, by foul means I suspect, and eaten by the tenant's sons. I was told it was a good ½ lb.



### THE ROUND TOWER LOCK-UP AT THE LEICESTERSHIRE VILLAGE OF SWITHEAD

*See letter: A Pipeful of Ale*

in weight and very palatable. The pond is stagnant, but we have observed that any fish, including golden orfe, placed in it flourish. It contains water lilies and other aerating plants.—ELINOR HANDFORD, *Corsham, Wiltshire.*

### RYE STRAW AS THATCH

Sir,—The rye-thatched post office at Little Milton, Oxfordshire, which you illustrated in your issue of January 16, is only a mile from a cowhouse, eighty feet long, which in 1892 I had to strip and entirely re-thatch. In a normal season rye will grow to a height of four and a half feet, which provides two lengths of usable straw. I bought from a farm nine miles from here twelve tons at £3 a ton, including delivery. The ridge was strengthened five years later, and to-day it would be better for some attention from a thatcher. The condition of the eaves and the rest of the thatch, now sixteen years old, is reasonably good. It was laid by Mr. Wood, sen., the father of the thatcher shown in your photograph.—HARTWELL GRAYTON, *Monkery Farm, Great Milton, Oxfordshire.*

### QUOITS IN THE NORTH RIDING

Sir,—Appropos of your correspondence about the playing of quoits, I saw this game played at Thornton-le-Moor, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, as recently as the summer of 1946, and so far as I know it is still played there.—JOHN WILLIAMSON, *Beech View, Rich Laneley, near Darby.*

### A HORSE-HAIR LOOM AND (RIGHT) A TEAZLE-BOARD WITH SAMPLES OF UNTEASED AND TEASED HORSE-HAIR PRESERVED AT LAVENHAM

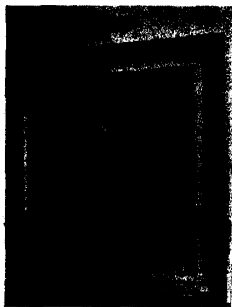
*See letter: A Suffolk Folk Museum*

in judge's robes), and wins the game.—E.O.]

### TRIANGULAR TRADE

Sir,—Appropos of the article in your issue of October 31, 1947, on The Holdsworth Punch Bowl and the connection between Dartmouth and the Newfoundland fishery trade; the trade of Bridport, in Dorset, where my family have lived for generations, is twine and nets, and I have always heard of the triangular trade of fishing nets from Bridport to Newfoundland, of dried fish from Newfoundland to Port of Spain, and of port from that country in barrow back to Newfoundland, where it was placed in open-sided barns to

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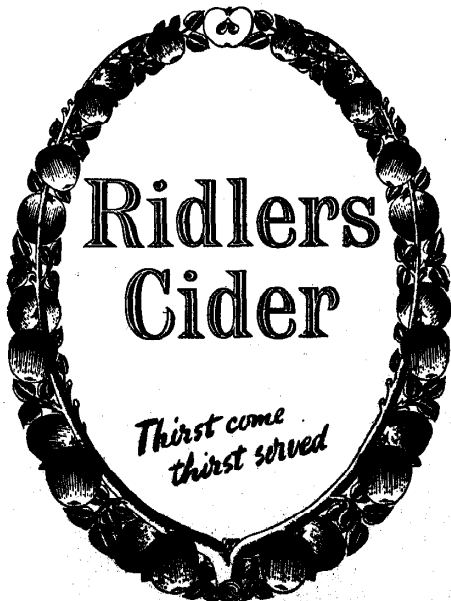
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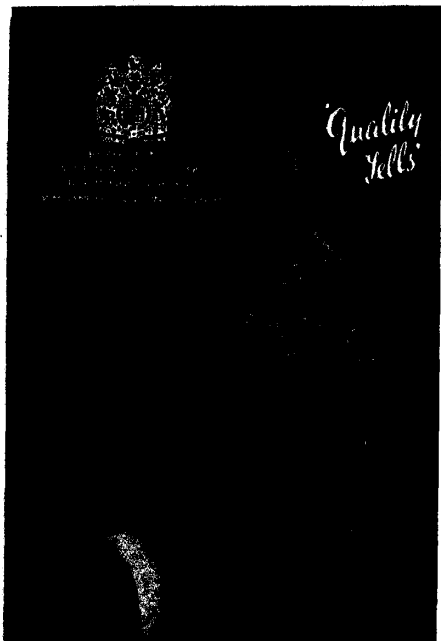
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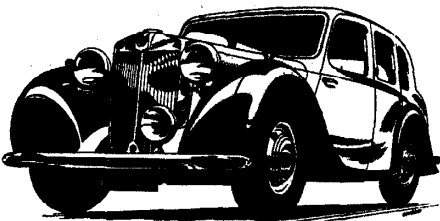
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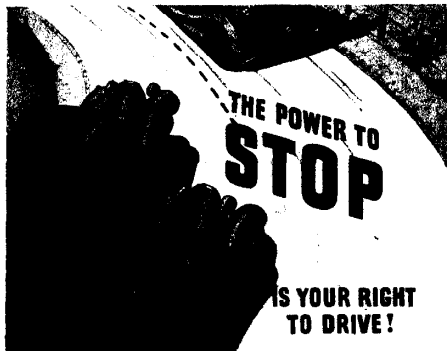
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## MOTORING NOTES

## CONTRASTING TYPES

By J. EASON GIBSON

THE jeep made an important contribution towards victory in the war and it is surprising that it has not been adapted to peace. In the Italian campaign it was invaluable, and the maintenance of forward units would have been well-nigh impossible during the winter months in the mountainous terrain north of Florence without it. The jeep produces great power at low road speeds, can retain traction in very deep mud and climb practically any gradient; these capabilities, combined with its handiness and ease of operation, would appear to make it the ideal vehicle for farm work and on large estates.

The jeep is now being built in the U.S.A. with light-truck and estate-wagon bodies, but these are unobtainable in this country at present; but reconditioned and modified ex-Army jeeps are now available here, and recently I carried out a series of tests on one, fitted with an estate-wagon body, before it was delivered to the purchaser by the firm responsible for its modification and distribution: John Burleigh Automobiles, Ltd., of Astead Mews, Kensington.

It may be considered that testing the car is unnecessary owing to its proved success under such widely varied conditions during the war, but certain of the modifications carried out have altered the weight distribution. It was possible therefore that the car's characteristics might have been altered. During the war most people regarded the jeep as expendable, and I was interested to see whether it would seem such an outstanding vehicle when driven with less ruthlessness, and with regard for its length of life.

The modifications carried out consist of a lengthening of the chassis frame to give greater passenger- and luggage-space, and moving the petrol tank to the rear from its normal position under the driving seat. The utility body fitted follows the constructional lines usually employed on such bodies. Three doors are fitted, one to each side of the front compartment, and one on the rear-side of the rear compartment. In addition, the tail-board opens completely, facilitating the on- and off-loading of luggage or goods. The two rear seats can be removed, making the luggage-carrying capacity at least equal to that of the average small van. The space actually available is 70 cubic feet. Wisely, in my opinion, no effort has been made to alter or embellish the utilitarian lay-out of the jeep, with the exception that seats of better contour and comfort have been fitted. Readers with personal experience of the war-time jeep will remember the rock-like consistency of the upholstery on most examples.

The engine is a side-valve four-cylinder of 2,200 c.c., and develops 60 brake-horse-power at 4,900 r.p.m. With a total car-weight of 25 cwt., in conjunction with the widely spaced alternative gear ratios, giving a total of six gears, it is clear that the low-speed pulling should be exceptional. Two trains of gears are provided, one high and one low, which can be selected by a small lever protruding through the

floor near the normal gear-lever. The ratios are as follows: High, 4.88 to 1, 7.5 to 1, 12.80 to 1; low, 9.475 to 1, 14.92 to 1, 25.57 to 1. With the low bottom gear it is easily possible for the car to pull itself out of deep mud, either on the level or on severe gradients. For normal use on the roads the car may be driven with only the rear wheels driving, but when crossing fields or pulling heavy loads from awkward positions movement of a lever engages all four wheels. With the low bottom gear and four-wheel-drive in use it is practically impossible to find conditions capable of stopping the car.

As the engine and the complete car are laid out to give the best possible pulling power at low speeds one does not expect, nor with a car built for this purpose would it be wise to wish, anything sensational in performance.

Maximum speed of 80 m.p.h. is obtainable, allied to a petrol consumption figure of 20 m.p.g. The degree of quiet is reasonable, and does not seem to have been affected by conversion of the car to closed bodywork. The body itself was free of any unusual noise or flexion, which indicates that the body mountings had been worked out to avoid points of torsional strain. For use as a utility vehicle on farms, estates, or in the country generally, the converted jeep appears to have much to recommend it, and, under present-day conditions, the price of £550 cannot be described as expensive.

In the issue of December 19, 1947, while discussing problems of export, I mentioned that there was a very strong school of thought which considered that medium-sized cars were better suited to the markets of the world than were slavish imitations of the overgrown American car. That this opinion is shared by some in the U.S.A. is clear from the production by the Studebaker company of a relatively small car. It has already appeared in fairly large numbers on the Continent, but, owing to import regulations, there are only a handful in Britain. I recently had a short run on one of these cars through the courtesy of a friend at the American Embassy, and found that its performance characteristics were widely different from those of an American car. Some readers may have seen one of these models, which are easily recognised as Studebakers from the difficulty of distinguishing the back of the car from the front.

The engine is a side-valve six-cylinder with capacity of 2,693 c.c. and varies basically

from current European and British practice. Whereas the average car of similar capacity here would rely on a four-cylinder engine, no British manufacturer would dream of using side-by-side valves nowadays. The engine produces 80 brake-horse-power, at 4,000 r.p.m., for a total car-weight of 24.6 cwt.; this gives a power-to-weight ratio of 3.2 to 1. It is interesting to note that a British car of similar type, the Standard Vanguard, which goes into production shortly, with an engine capacity just under 2,000 c.c., gives a figure of 67 brake-horse-



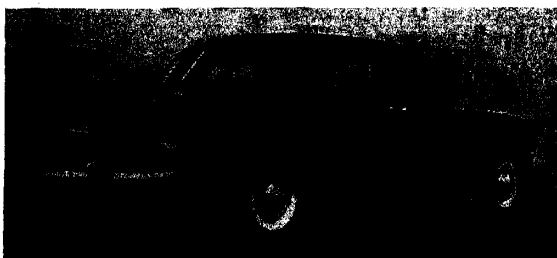
THE CONVERTED JEEP, WITH ROOMY ESTATE-WAGON BODYWORK.

power for a total car-weight of 21 cwt.; thus achieving the almost identical power/weight ratio of 3.19 to 1. In view of the similarity in power/weight ratio and in the frontal area, the performance of the two cars should be comparable.

Although the Studebaker has the imposing external appearance one expects in an American car, the internal room is not nearly so great as usual on a car from the U.S.A. As is now common practice on trans-Atlantic vehicles, there is a superabundance of external chromium plating and internal ornamentation, but the finish is not, in my opinion, as good as that of an equivalent British car. The gear-lever is mounted on the steering-column, and can be easily operated without removing the hand from the steering wheel. It is veritably finger-light in its operation. A bench-type seat is used for the front passengers, and for reasonable distances it is possible to carry a total of six passengers without undue crowding.

Compared to the average high-powered American car the performance is reduced, as one would expect from the drastic reduction in engine size, but there is ample power for prospective purchasers. As can be imagined from the photograph, the luggage-boot is of great size, but is marred somewhat as the spare wheel is carried in the same compartment, thus requiring the removal of most of the luggage should the spare wheel be required. The degree of smoothness and silence is what one would expect from an American car, and the stability and cornering capabilities are above average. Since the war American manufacturers have wisely fitted slightly firmer springing to cars intended for export, to counteract previous complaints regarding their sponginess and instability.

Although 80 m.p.h. is claimed for the new Studebaker, I would prefer to estimate its speed as between 75 and 80. As the car was available for only a limited number of miles, I did not have the opportunity to carry out timed or consumption tests. The lines of the car are unusual, for the luggage-boot far exceeds the bonnet in length. It may be that the manufacturers are considering changing to a rear-engine design, and are preparing their public for the change in appearance. It has been estimated that the Studebaker has the highest sales of any American car on the Continent to-day; if this is so, it may be proof of the general desire for a medium-sized car in preference to the larger American car.



THE STUDEBAKER. The curved rear lights, exceptionally large luggage-boot, and small road wheels are noticeable features

The panels in the luggage-boot of the Triumph Roadster, which I described in the issue of November 14, 1947, are of Triplex, and not of Perspex.



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## NEW BOOKS

# KARL MARX THE MALEVOLENT

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

THE most important thing about Mr. Leopold Schwarzschild's biography of Karl Marx, *The Red Prussian* (Hamish Hamilton, 18s.), is that a vast correspondence between Engels and Marx, not available to previous writers, is here made use of. An edition, "carefully purged of everything which would place Marx in an unfavourable light," was published in Germany before the first world war. One shares Mr. Schwarzschild's view that "it is hard to understand what prompted the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow to supersede this piously falsified collection with a complete unvarnished edition." He adds: "Apparently the mental and moral schism between Soviet Russia and the rest of the world has grown so deep that the editors were not even conscious that they were doing a poor service to the memory of their hero." The letters cover a period of forty years.

ings true because founded on documented evidence. Schwarzschild's character as unattractive as any you are likely to come across in the course of historical research. Vituperative, unkind, insensitive, ambitious, domineering and morally crooked, the man is painted in his own words. If anyone crossed his path, then, whether in writing or in speech, he would treat at him like a boar tusk an opponent; and this need not be because the opponent disliked Marx's objective but merely because he differed here and there about ways and means. For example, a Communist writer had used the words "love," "humanity," and "morality," and Marx attacked this as "sloppy sentimentality," pointing out that the party had no use for "emotional" Communists. And so this poor fellow was kicked out of the party. Marx was the first exponent of the "purge" of heaping the most fantastic accusations upon the heads

THE RED PRUSSIAN. By Leopold Schwarzschild

(Hamish Hamilton, 18s.)

BOLIVAR. By Emil Ludwig

(Allen, 17s. 6d.)

CORNWALL. By Peggy Pollard

(Elek, 9s. 6d.)

It may be that some day we shall have a better book about Marx than this, but I know of no better book so far. We are given the man and his associates; we are given the Communist doctrine which Marx elaborated; and we are shown (what is not usually realised) that this stoic short with the successful achievement of revolution. "The real problems of socialism only begin, to use a French expression, on the *lendemain*—on the day after the revolution and expropriation have taken place. But although Marx is perfectly well aware of this, he leaves everything which concerns the *lendemain*, the day after, obstinately and systematically in a vacuum. That is the phenomenal thing. And now you know why I say that he will never fill in this vacuum, he dare not risk it. He cannot afford to tell either the truth or the opposite of the truth about the concrete features of the state which he envisages. If he were to describe, with any degree of precision, the system that he advocates, people would run from it in horror.

### MANY JIBES AT THE "PROLETARIANS"

Mr. Schwarzschild himself describes it in a phrase: "Prussia minus the Ten Commandments," and what the view of Marx and Engels was concerning the rôle of the common people—those "proletarians" who were supposed to exercise "dictatorship"—we may gather from innumerable jibes which they permitted themselves in the secrecy of their correspondence: "Those fools," "those asses," "those stupid workers who believe anything."

The letters quoted, and the whole account of Marx here given, which

of those who differed from him. It didn't matter to him that these may have rendered him great services, may have been fellow-travellers for years: one hint of departure from his doctrine of the "historical necessity" of Communism, and he would bound them out, combining Europe, if necessary, to find changes against them, false or true. They were "common scoundrels," "swine," anything that a good gutter vocabulary suggested to him.

### INFILTRATION INTO DEMOCRACY

We see him active against allowing elections, busy in stirring up war because this could be the prelude to revolution, infiltrating into democratic parties which he intended to destroy, but meanwhile, as Engels wrote, using them "as the only possible means of getting the ear of the working classes." And what were these working classes for? "What is the rabble good for if it forgets how to fight?" Engels cried in a letter to Marx in 1852, and certainly Marx had done his best in Paris to make them do so.

When Marx founded the Communist Party, says Mr. Schwarzschild, "he chose the name 'Communist' for purely practical reasons. There was already a socialist party, and the two had to avoid confusion. Communism and Socialism, as concepts, were precisely the same thing to Marx." Not that it follows from this that they are "precisely the same thing" to everybody else. The author shows us again and again how they were not, and how the enraged boar himself knew this and tusked accordingly.

But when we have made allowance for all bias, which exists strongly,

and no one can wonder at that, it remains true, as I say, that there is no better book about Marx than this. "There is no doubt," says Mr. Schwarzschild, "that our whole life would be different if Marx had never lived"; and that one phrase reveals the book's weak spot. Dislike and even despise this man as you may, it remains a fact that he has changed the course of human history. Out of the grave in Highgate Cemetery a ghost has risen that seems unlikely for a long time to be laid. How explain the world-shaking power of this long-dead bundle of spleen and malevolence, this man in whose whole record you will not find a loving or even considerate word? That is a phenomenon to which the final biographer of Marx must address himself. Mr. Schwarzschild sides steps it.

#### A LUDWIG TRANSLATION

A foreign author is at the mercy of his translator. Schwarzschild's book is translated by Margaret Wing, and reads beautifully. Emil Ludwig's *Bolivar* (W. H. Allen, 17s. 6d.), is also translated, and a dull, heavy-going job it is. Take a sentence like this: "Bolivar's association with Miranda... was actually an impossibility for the Venezuelan envoy." How can an association, which existed, be an impossibility? Did the author write this, or did he write that the association placed the Venezuelan envoy "in an impossible position"? We can't know. Then one finds a laughable sentence about women following their husbands into battle "with a child at the breast or in soldier's trousers," and much other clumsiness. It cannot be denied that the author himself is given to fluff and fustian. However the translation may run, there must have been something turgid behind this: "A romantic mistress was soon found. Fanny de Villars, a heroine à la Rousseau... was not quite happy with her ageing husband, but rich and distinguished enough to indulge in the luxury of love and woe. Thus she lacked no coloured strand to weave her tapestry of love with romantic yearnings and thoughts of chivalry." In a book which claims historic worth, having been commissioned by the Government of Venezuela, we can easily have too much of that woolly word-spinning, and easily we have it here.

#### TOO MANY EXCUSES

I thought myself that this story of the granader, born in South America during the Spanish domination, who threw off the yoke of Spain when the troubles in Europe helped him greatly in the job, could have been better done in smaller compass, and with a less romantic approach. The author seems to me willing to excuse too much to his hero. Bolivar was embarrassed by the number of prisoners he had taken. He issued an order to a gaoler: "You have too few men and too many prisoners. I therefore command you to have all the Spaniards now in the fortress or in hospital killed." In obedience to this 870 persons were put to death. For Bolivar, we learn, killing prisoners was a "frightful necessity." For his opponents it was a "glorious passion." It must be comforting for a biographer to see these fine distinctions.

Well, we have here the facts of the case, but they are in a book which plods along in as dull English as can be imagined, and they are clouded by the sort of wooliness that I have exemplified. I cannot believe that, if one wanted to read the story of,

Bolivar, it would be impossible to find it better told.

#### THE SMELL OF CORNWALL

Mrs. Peggy Pollard's book, *Cornwall* (Paul Elek, 9s. 6d.), is illustrated by some very fine photographs indeed and by Mr. Sven Berlin's amusing drawings and water-colour sketches. The author brings to her task an authentic enthusiasm. She has lived long in Cornwall and finds little in the county that displeases her. "Cornwall is anything but Hell. It has all the possibilities of an earthly Paradise." That is her "line," and, in presenting it, she uses the method of "leaving out most of the important stuff and snipping bits off the more obscure sides of the subject. You can read about the important things anywhere. Most likely you knew them all years ago; but it is really things like the smell of escalonias that matter." And, indeed, one may say that, within its small compass, this book does most successfully give us the smell of Cornwall.

#### ADVICE FOR THE GARDENER

During 1945 I was pleased with the *Garden Work Month* by Month that made a series of articles in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*. They were so well condensed and full of practicality that I told myself to cut them out and keep them in a cutting-book before paper salvage or sheer carelessness lost them for ever. Of course, I didn't do it, and I thought they were lost for ever, and mourned accordingly. Now, to my pleasure and profit, they reappear in a neat pamphlet called *Garden Work Month by Month*, by James Wilson (Royal Horticultural Society, 1s. 6d.). I recommend the little book most heartily to gardeners. Whether the work is concerned with fruit, flowers or vegetables, whether it is done in the open garden, in the hot greenhouse or the cold one, you will find it here. It is a neatly compacted Voice of Conscience, telling us to be up and doing when our labours can be of most avail.

#### EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST

WITH an admirable lucidity Sir John Pratt, in *The Expansion of Europe into the Far East* (Sylvan Press, 10s. 6d.), reviews international history of the last six centuries, particularly as it affects China. With fifty years of special connection with that country behind him, he is ideally equipped for the task of which this book is the record; it is the substance of eight lectures to the history students at Cambridge University. There is a terrible fascination in noticing, as he adds fact to fact, incident to incident, how events took place, how mistakes that were made many years ago have remained, strands woven into the fabric of history, exerting influence for good or ill down to our own day and likely to go on doing so long after it. This work gives an impression of impartiality as near completeness as can be expected of any human being. As for the future, he concludes that any war in the Far East will be between Russia and the United States of America and on a vaster scale than anything yet endured. B. E. S.

IN A S. AMERICAN FOREST [N Chaco chapters (Hodder and Stoughton, 12s. 6d.). Winifred Revell tells the story of her life as the wife of a missionary among the Mataco Indians of the Grand Chaco, the vast forest region that stretches across northern Argentina into Paraguay. It is a tale of courage and resource enlivened by a happy sense of humour. The illustrations, in colour and in line, are by the Argentine artist Don Carybe.

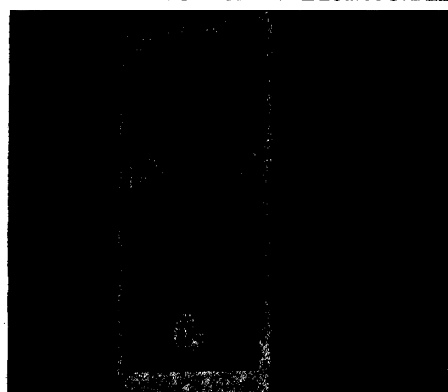
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## FARMING NOTES

### TAXPAYERS' FARMING

ESSEX is the county which shows the biggest acreage of land being farmed at the taxpayers' expense. The county agricultural executive committee has control of 11,000 acres all told. I remember seeing some of this land in the second year of the war, when it was being cropped for the first time. Much of it is now pieces awaiting building development along the Southend road, and elsewhere affected by urban intrusions. Mr. Leslie was the executive officer in Essex then, and it was largely due to his enterprise that these awkward pieces of derelict land were ploughed and cropped. No doubt if building had been allowed to go ahead many of these plots would by now be parts of housing estates. Until private building can proceed, I suppose the Essex committee must go on farming much of this land. I fancy that even under the competent direction of the present executive officer, Mr. McLees, this is a costly enterprise for taxpayers. The layout and character of the ground must make it so. Northumberland has 26,000 acres under the C.A.E.C. control, much of it, I think, hill ground that was taken for training purposes in the war. The Kent Committee is responsible for 18,000 acres and Norfolk 16,000 acres. Together, East and West Sussex have 32,000 acres in committee hands. In total the area concerned in England and Wales is 474,343 acres, of which 257,000 acres are being farmed direct by committees. The remainder has been let. I hope it is the deliberate policy of the Ministry to unload all such requisitioned land just as soon as competent farmers can be found to take on the business of farming it. The taxpayer has so many other heavy bills to meet to-day that he can certainly not be expected to stay in farming a day longer than is necessary. We are promised trading accounts of these State farms. They should be very interesting.

### Falling Profits

AGRICULTURAL economists at A Wye College, Kent, have produced another interesting farm management survey giving the financial results for 1946 and the previous five years for a sample of farms in Kent, Surrey and Sussex. My own experience is endorsed by the economists' figures, which show that the total expenditure per 100 acres increased more or less steadily from 1942 to 1946 by no less than 23.6 per cent. The total revenue also increased, but irregularly. In the final analysis the profit per 100 acres rose from £293 in 1942 to £343 in 1943, fell to £176 in 1944, rose again to £230 in 1945, and then slumped to only £79 in 1946. I know that for me 1947 was a minus year, owing almost entirely to the light crops of grain and potatoes, which, coupled with the continuing lack of feeding-stuffs, reduced the farm revenue below the expenses, which continued at almost exactly the same figure as in 1946. Average rates have risen slightly again, but the outgoings in overtime were less, owing to the light harvest. In the Wye figures 1943 is shown as the year giving the highest percentage profits, 16.2 per cent. This was only 4.4 per cent. in 1946. I am interested, too, in the analysis of the total farm expenditure, which puts the cost of labour at 45.4 per cent. of all outgoings in 1946. The revenue per £100 spent on labour fell steadily from £290 in 1942 to £230 in 1946, that is by 20.7 per cent. To those who imagine that farming in recent years must always have been a highly profitable enterprise it will be a revelation to find in this report that of 63

farms, 14 showed a loss in 1942, 22 in 1944, and 26 in 1946.

### Women's Land Army

FOR another two or three years the Women's Land Army will be wanted as an essential part of British agriculture's labour force. There are now about 26,500 W.L.A. members, against 77,000 in 1943. The Minister of Agriculture wants to keep the W.L.A. at the highest strength that is practicable. I doubt whether he is setting about the business in the right way by disbarring the voluntary county committees and voluntary local representatives who have given devoted service by looking after the interests of the girls placed on isolated farms as well as in hostels. The conditions of service are to remain substantially the same, but the Minister hopes to improve the conditions of the hostels and later on to improve slightly the dress. It is not clear what Mr. Williams has in mind, but I know that the W.L.A. girls want to be allowed to keep more of their clothing weapons so that they can buy "preties" for the evenings, when they want to look their best. It may be asked if it is necessary to continue the W.L.A. at all. I think there is sense in keeping the organisation going, so that those girls from the towns who want to take a job on the land, in preference to factory or shop, can be sent to a suitable place where someone responsible will see that they get fair treatment. Whether this responsibility can be fulfilled so well by civil servants as the Minister apparently proposes, as by voluntary committee members, who were mostly farmers' wives, remains to be seen.

### Potato Acreages

IT is good news that practically the whole of the 1,423,000 acres of potatoes wanted in 1948 has been promised voluntarily by farmers. This compares with 1,330,000 acres for the United Kingdom total in 1947. Much of the credit for speeding up the offer of acreages in the counties that were lagging behind goes to the N.F.U., especially where leading members undertook personally to see those who had not apparently been very forthcoming in their original offers. It is all to the good that the N.F.U. should undertake this kind of job, where the good name of the whole farming community is at stake. The N.F.U. has a mandate to resist compulsory cropping directions, but, however sound this principle, we must see that the consumer does not go shorter of food than necessary.

### Co-operative Grass Drying

IT is good news that two farmers' co-operatives, one in Dorset, one in Cheshire and the other in Wiltshire, are making a start on the extension of large-scale grass drying for groups of farmers. The Cheshire society proposes to establish plants at Tarporley in Cheshire and Hadnall in Shropshire. The Wiltshire society will work from Melksham and North Somersley. These are areas of heavy milk production, and there is every reason to hope that this service will be as useful to farmers in these areas as the Milk Marketing Board's plant at Thornbury has proved to Gloucestershire farmers. It is common sense to locate these grass drying plants in the areas where grass grows most luxuriantly over a long season from April to October. Drying lucerne may be a better proposition in the dry eastern counties. But there is no prospect yet of getting a sufficient acreage grown of this drought-resisting plant to justify an excursion into commercial drying there. CINCINNATUS.

## THE ESTATE MARKET

THE SALE OF  
PITT HOUSE

THE Earl of Clarendon has sold Pitt House, Hampstead Heath, N.W. The freehold, of more than 3 acres, is on the Golders Green side of the Heath, a few yards from the main road. For many years it has been known as Pitt House, in commemoration of the fact that, in 1766, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, accepted the loan of the house so as to enjoy "the cool and invigorating air of the Heath." Soon afterwards he was stricken by the illness which led to his voluntary immurement in a small room in the top of Pitt House. It seems that, however acute his illness was for a while, there was a period during which he was able to get about the Heath and

east side was settled by the sale, in 1830, effected by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Wilson and Co. of nine houses in the Square itself and six houses in Bruton Street, which was followed by the building on the Bruton Street corner of the gigantic block since occupied by the Air Ministry. The south side, the site and gardens of Lansdowne House, have long since been redeveloped, after their sale by Lord Lansdowne in 1929. Lord Rosebery sold No. 38, Berkeley Square, in 1938. It is many years since Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. acquired No. 23, Berkeley Square as their offices, and, like other leading firms who have converted old Town



PITT HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD HEATH, ONCE THE HOME OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM

enjoy the advantages then afforded by the house and gardens.

## SOME PREVIOUS OWNERS

IN marked contrast to most of the chief houses in Hampstead, Pitt House has seen many changes of ownership. In 1899 Sir Harold Harmsworth (later Lord Rothermere) bought it from Mr. S. Figgis, and about ten years afterwards it was sold to Lieut. Col. J. S. Cunningham. Early in 1914, Pitt House once again found a new owner, and on June 28, 1923, Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley offered it by auction at Hanover Square, and now for some years it has belonged to the Earl of Clarendon.

Like scores of other houses adjacent to the Heath, Pitt House suffered very severely from enemy action in the last war, and its future is problematical. Re-development has been suggested, but town-planning restrictions complicate the question. The property has at different times been known as North End Place, North End House, Wildwood House, and Wildwood.

## HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

AS the house that sheltered Pitt during part of his abatement from public affairs, Pitt House is of great historic interest, for during his illness things went from bad to worse with the country. When he ceased to exercise control over what have been called the "heterogeneous elements" of his Cabinet, ministers became openly hostile to one another. Townshend, "who was much better qualified for a comedian than a Chancellor of the Exchequer, began to show airs and to aim for supremacy." Notably he imposed duties on various things imported into America, among them tea, which led to the eventual rupture with that country.

## BERKELEY SQUARE CHANGES

NOT a great deal remains residentially of the once fashionable Berkeley Square, W. The fate of the

mansions, they have refrained from making any alterations that might detract from the original beauty of the choice architectural design. Now Messrs. Hampton and Sons have sold No. 46, Berkeley Square, for use as offices by the British Aluminium Company, Limited. William Kent was the architect of the early 18th-century house, which adds a great deal of Adam design to its attractiveness. One of the freeholds, No. 19, in Berkeley Street, has been sold by Messrs. Jones, Land, Wootton and Sons, for over £175,000, to clients of Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.

## FROM 1672

THE major changes in this part of Mayfair began with the building by John, first Baron Berkeley of Stratton, of Berkeley House on the site of Hay Hill Farm in 1672. His widow, about 12 years later, retained John Evelyn to lay out part of the gardens as building sites. In 1698 Berkeley Square was delimited, and it took about thirty years before sites on the east side of the Square were developed.

In 1762 John, Earl of Bute, got Robert Adam to design a mansion that should fill the entire south side of the Square. Before the building was finished it was sold to the Earl of Shelburne (later Lord Lansdowne). William Pitt, when Prime Minister, lived at No. 6 with his brother, the second Earl of Chatham. Lord Clive, founder of the Indian Empire, lived at No. 45. This house boasted of a rarity on a private mansion—a brass plate bearing the owner's name, the Earl of Powis.

In May, 1919, Sir Marcus Samuel (later Lord Bearsted) bought 20 acres of the Berkeley estate, including most of Berkeley Square. At the time of the 1930 sale the site area was stated as 46,480 square feet, and the properties were specified as held on direct leases from the Samuel Estates, Limited, for 99 years, from Christmas, 1929, at total ground rents of £5,800 a year.

ANSTEE.

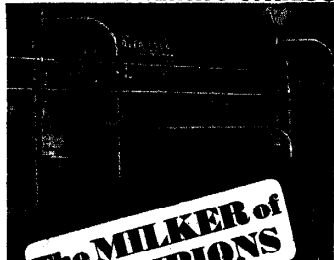
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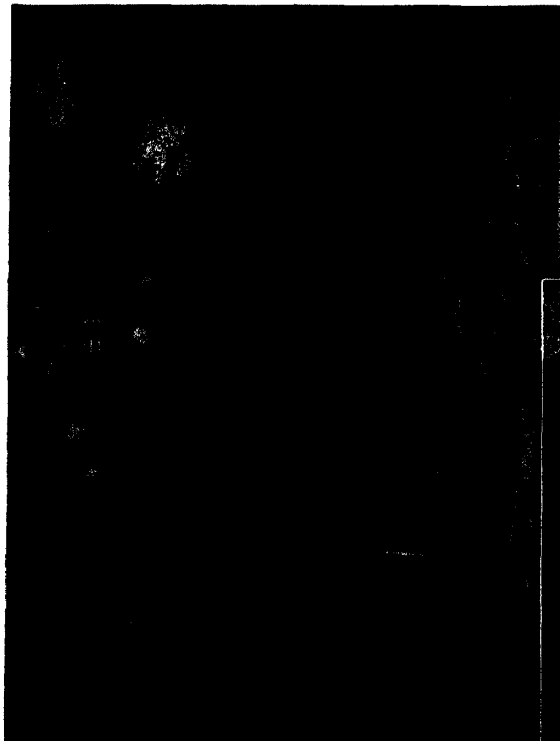
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# THE TWO Silhouettes



The slim silhouette in a check brown and white tweed suit by Simon Massey with double-breasted front



(Right) The full-skirted silhouette on a corduroy waist by Spectator, with box-pleats not in at hip level. The colour is a greyed pink with round smoke pearl buttons. Both hats by Flacet and Pavy

Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

THE suit with circular skirt and short, cut-away, basqued jacket is shown in each collection in one fabric or another; worsted, flannel, linen, rayon, pressed crêpe, taffeta, poulit and moiré. The shape is basically the same, nipped in at the waist with shoulders left unpadded, but skirts vary considerably, both in hem circumference and in length. Some are a bare eight or nine inches from the ground; others, mostly those in wool suiting, are fourteen inches or slightly less from the ground. This type of suit is charming on a small woman or on a slight, tall girl with long legs, but is not becoming on everyone.

The other basic style has a slender skirt with the same nipped-waist look and slim shoulder line. Skirts rarely drop much below thirteen inches off the ground on these suits, jackets are generally cut away in curves in front and darted on the waistline, pockets and hemlines often follow the rounded, bevelled line of the fronts and some are double-breasted; others are given a low, long rever and fasten with one or two buttons on the natural waistline.

The full-skirted suit is a very pretty fashion on the right person; intensely feminine and likely to be worn a great deal during the whole of this year. It has appeared in all the big wholesale collections. Jaeger show it in checked suiting and in fine neutral toned tweeds, also in some gay plaids making a skirt that is sometimes gored and sometimes box-pleated. Dereta's plain jacket and check skirts are immensely wide in circumference and so full of gores that they fall in folds over the hips. Dorville make the suit in hopsack rayon for summer, in turquoise blue, golden beige, cinnamon, with box-

pleated skirts and dear little waisted jackets with brief basques and three-quarter cuffed sleeves. Susan Small make it as crisp cocktail suits in faille and moiré—black, bottle green or bronze with jewelled buttons down the front. These are all clothes that will be in the big stores throughout the country during the spring and early part of the summer.

The slim silhouette is shown everywhere, too, but is not as spectacular as its full-skirted sister and it is not getting anything like the same amount of attention. It is, however, still the best buying proposition for the woman with the larger measurements, and it is still the suit shown by all the great Mayfair tailors who make to measure. There are also any number of slender afternoon frocks with hip drapery in soft fluid crêpes and jerseys. The suits, usually in checked worsted or classic black suiting, show the mid-calf-length skirt, either absolutely straight or slightly gored in four or six sections, or else cut up in front to a curve, repeating the lines of the cut-away jacket. The skirt with the trouser turn-up is also featured or a straight skirt with a turn-up to the bottom of the jacket. In heavy crêpe, rayon jerseys, and taffeta, afternoon suits are drawn to the back to a suspicion of a bustle. Matti show a *Mis de Nègre* jersey frock with crossover drapery on the hips and a folded apron placed at the back and to wear over it, a short brown fur jacket with full triangular godets set in at the back to flute over the curving hips of the dress and accent the tiny waist. Their collection also contains several charming full-skirted suits—a pale

(Continued on page 296)

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Navy blue ostrich skin laced shoes with a strap running round the heel. Norvic

grey worsted with a white hat, and a navy grosgrain dotted with white, with a wide, circular skirt with deep inverted pleats at intervals. This jacket is short with a double basque cut away in curves and tightly fitted over the chest, and is worn with a round, white piqué crownless cap. Wide-brimmed, white summer hats accompany their sophisticated dark town dresses.

FIRST styles for beach and high summer appeared at the Dorchester Hotel at a big combined collection of wholesalers who make up Mossaghel fabrics. A spectacular beach outfit in patterned print by Londoners had its wide, circular skirt that was almost ankle-length, worn over shorts and a brassiere top. A shorter sky blue beach skirt by Phillips, also gored, buttoned over brief white shorts with a stripe matching the skirt let in down either side, had a blue brassiere that ties in front. A white knee-length Jaeger tennis dress, cut with gores in the skirt, had the short sleeves cut in one with the bodice

and slit on top of the arms. A one-piece tailored beach dress, buttoned down the front, had a square neck and underneath were tailored shorts and a brassiere for sunbathing.

Novelties among the day clothes included a tailored pale blue coat by Strelitz, belted and darted at the waist and with wide sleeves and deep pointed revers buttoning high on the chest. A fresh navy and white linen frock had the white introduced as shilling dots on the deep flounce to the gored skirt and on the short cap

tightly at the waist by broad, stiff belts fastening with a buckle. Some have flapped pockets to accent the hips and shirt-tops with open collars, others round-necked sweater tops fastening down the back. Plaid dirndl skirts full and belted with a deep belt reached to about ten inches from the ground and looked immensely smart with a bright wool blouse or a white shirt. Tweed suits in warm tones of brown had circular gored skirts and jackets that buttoned up to the throat with a turn-down collar. These jackets were left unadorned on the shoulders, and soft shouldered hip-length jackets were also shown. The problem of country clothes is a very real one for designers of the New Look. Very long skirts are out of the question. A short jacket is impractical, a long one out of fashion, so we are likely to get a compromise with a skirt modified in both length and circumference and a jacket that is a little longer.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



Cebs-colored Brevetta. Pale blue reversed calf with punching and (right) chamomile yellow, saddle-stitched in white

sleeves. The neckline dipped to a deep V. A bold all-over abstract pattern, circles and foliage twining and intertwining, made a frock for a girl with a round, collarless top and a square shoulder yoke edged by a deep tuck. This buttoned up the back.

At a Jaeger pre-view, I saw the wool jersey frocks in the super-Utility range that sell for between five and six pounds. The box-pleated, or circular, skirts are drawn in

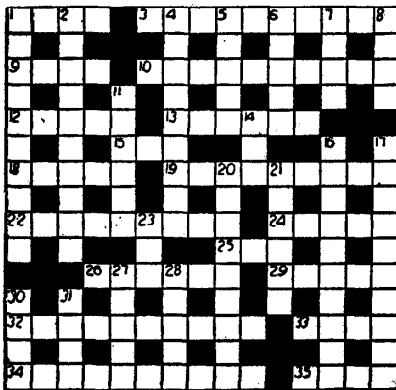


Peach pink saddle wedges to wear with a housecoat or slacks. H. & M. Rayne

## CROSSWORD No. 939

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 939, Country Life, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, February 12, 1948.

Note.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



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(Mr., Mrs., etc.)  
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SOLUTION to No. 938. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of January 30, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1 and 5, Bread and butter; 9, Industry; 10, Oberon; 11, Hardship; 13, Wrath; 14, Dot; 18, Cellar; 19, Postman; 20, Louvre; 21, As; 26, Potash; 27, Saturate; 28, Enamel; 29, Bowsprit; 30 and 31, Senior wrangler.

DOWN.—1, Bright; 2, Elders; 3, Desist; 4, Nereid; 6, Unburden; 7, Terrible; 8, Ranchers; 12, Footless; 15 and 16, Toscap; 17, Slipper; 18, Quail; 19, Prosper; 22, Savour; 23, Humble; 24, Bamel; 25, Setter.

### ACROSS

- 1 and 3. Brambling's alias (4, 2, 3, 5)
5. Naval victory (4)
10. He cuts once (anagr.) (10)
12. One of the fair nine (5)
13. "Goneil, our — born, speak first." —Shakespeare (6)
15. Propellant (3)
16. Upright (5)
19. What is the miser up to? Deception, for a change (9)
22. Dangerous to leave lying about (6, 3)
24. West coast fish (5)
25. In this land full of wrath? (3)
26. Vinegarish (6)
28. Part of the *Fairies* Queen's make-up (5)
32. It might appropriately be beaten when tea is nearly ready (10)
33. The one it should give on 9 across is anagrammatical (4)
- 34 and 35. The activities of a well-meaning person (4, 3, 4)

### DOWN

1. Did she observe Ember Days? (10)
2. One who comes from the same starting point but by a different line (10)
4. What Worcestershire cricket once needed and got (9)
5. Take one from the pack (5)
6. To break them will probably be fatal (5)
7. "I heard the water lapping on the crags" — "And the long ripple washing in the sea." —Tennyson (4)
8. A Holbein, perhaps (4)
11. What to do with those that are agitated while nothing seems in (6)
14. A personal affair (3)
16. It was forty days originally (10)
17. Full of good will (10)
20. Not an orderly proceeding, just the opposite (5, 4)
21. Excuse (6)
23. Animal and female (3)
27. Here is the calf, Inigo! (5)
28. This rose is a double one (5)
30. What makes kids lose grip (4)
31. "Ye distant spires, ye antique towers — That crown the watery glaze" (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 937 is

Miss H. M. Fiswick,

The Moorings,

Sandown,

Isle of Wight.

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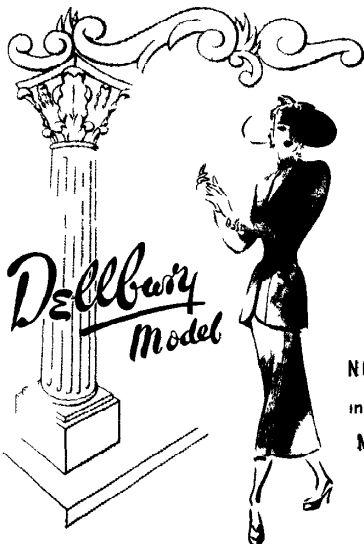
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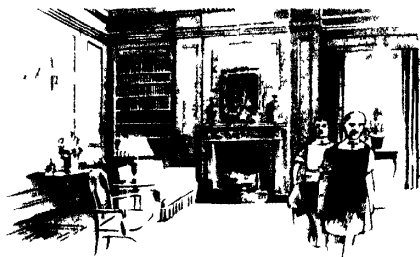
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